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EVANS WILL RETIRE.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL THINKS OF LEAVING NAVAL SERVICE.

How He Stopped the Doctors from Cutting Off the Leg Which Is Now Bothering Him—A Story of Rare Pluck.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Robley D. Evans was born in 1846, in Virginia. He was appointed to the naval academy in September, 1860.

At the end of three years he left the academy before having been graduated and was ordered to duty with the squadrons operating along the southern coast.

Among other fights, Evans figured in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In the last battle he received two severe wounds, and was relegated to the hospital. The surgeons examined his leg. "It will have to be amputated," they said.

That didn't suit young Evans. He concluded that he still had some use for that leg, and determined to assert his proprietary rights. Through some means or other he secured a big navy pistol, and when the surgeons came back with their instruments he was ready for them. One hand was hanging down behind his cot.

"What are you going to do?" he asked.

"I'm afraid we shall have to amputate your leg," replied the chief surgeon, reaching for his instruments.

Like a flash young Evans' right arm came into view, and sawbones found himself gazing into the muzzle of an ugly-looking pistol.

"Drop that knife, d—— you!" exclaimed the patient.

The order was obeyed.

"Now, I just want a word with you fellows," continued young Evans. "That leg doesn't come off. Do you understand? The first one of you who makes a move to take it off will get a load of lead."

And he carried the day. The leg didn't come off. It knit rapidly, and the wounds healed under proper treatment. He carries a limp to this day, but he saved his leg, and that's the main thing.

It is this same leg which is now troubling "Fighting Bob," and that yill probably cause him to retire from active sea service, if not from the navy. It is suggested at the navy department at Washington that he may be assigned to duty as a member of the lighthouse board. He would retire for age in 1908.

Evans married the sister of his chum, Harry Taylor. She was the syeetheart of his boyhood days. Maybe he was thinking of her when he saved his leg.

Capt. Evans and his wife have three children. The eldest, Charlotte, was

ADMIRAL R. D. EVANS.
(Famous Sea Fighter About to Retire from Active Service.)

married to Lieut Charles C. Marsh. Frank, the only son, was graduated from the naval academy.

Their cottage at Fortress Monroe was built when Capt. Evans was on duty with the lighthouse board. It was constructed by permission of the treasury department on the reservation controlled by that department as a buoy and light station. Subsequently he had some difficulty with the gentleman who was secretary of the navy at the time. The latter, in order to gratify his personal feeling in the matter, induced the treasury department to direct the removal of the house.

This aroused the fighting blood of Capt. Evans, and, moreover, his suspicions were aroused as to whether the cottage came within the scope of the department. He requested a survey and found that his suspicions were correct. Greatly to his delight he discovered that the house was in the army reservation.

His relations with that department were most cordial, and the outcome of it all was that the cottage was permitted to remain where it was, subject to the conditions imposed upon all buildings on government land outside the fortifications, which are in effect that it shall remain until the war department sees fit to order its removal. And it is there that Mrs. Evans lives, the idol of all the boys at Fortress Monroe.

Secret Held by Japanese.

There have been a good many rumors and theories as to how the Japanese dwarf trees are prepared in the first instance, but this is a secret which the Japanese keep carefully to themselves, and even then it is only known among a limited number of families, who hand it down from generation to generation. One account states that a little soil is placed in half an orange from which the inside has been removed. In this soil is placed the seed which it is desired to grow. As the roots burst through the skin of the orange they are cut off with a sharp knife. The process is repeated until the roots evince no further desire to penetrate. The outside of the orange is then varnished with a secret varnish, and the young tree planted in an ornamental pot.

BARNUN AND BAILEY SHOW.

According to all preliminary accounts, the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth is an all-feature exhibition this year. The sensational acts that have attracted most attention however, are those of Volo, the Volitant and Ancilotti, who has been called the Ariel. Starting from a narrow platform in the dome of the great pavilion, Volo descends an incline on a wheel, leaps an intervening space of fifty feet and lands on a second incline from which he runs to the ground. It is as near flying as any one can possibly conceive of. Ancilotti's act is an elaboration of the 'loop the loop.' In this case, however, the loop is not complete. The top has been taken out and instead of having a solid surface upon which to guide his wheel, the rider must jump an intervening space of twenty feet, turn a somersault, and strike the second part of the circle before running to the ground. The slightest deflection of the wheel would cause an accident. A third sensational act in which the wheel is utilized is the unique carrying performance of Solo-only in this instance the wheel is a unicycle. With a companion on his shoulders Solo descends an inclined latter at a tremendous speed, maintaining his equilibrium on the single wheel in a way that is marvellous. These three acts have been among the big hits of the show. They have not been permitted, however, to detract from the volume of cleverness of the rest of the performance. There is a splendid company of riders, a gathering of expert aerialists. The hippodrome races, too, are revelations in style, courage and the desperate manner in which they are contested. The double menageries containing three herds of elephants, droves of camels! cages of wild beasts, a herd of giraffes and many curious animals in leash! is a most wonderful place to spend the hour before the performances begin. The whole mammoth institution will arrive in Washington Sunday morning, and a matinee will be given Monday and Tuesday. The preliminary street parade will take place Monday morning.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
FIRST COACH EXCURSION
to the
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.
May 17
ONLY $17.00 ROUND TRIP.

The first grand coach excursion of the season to St Louis World's Fair via the Baltimore & Ohio Lines will be run on May 17th. On this date tickets will be sold, good going in day coaches only on train leaving Washington, D. C., at 10:05 A.M., and in coaches on regular trains returning, limited to leave St. Louis not later than 10 days, including date of sale.

The splendid equipment of the Baltimore & Ohio Lines has been augmented from time to time during the past year with coaches of the most modern patterns, assuring comfort to patrons, and excellent arrangements will be provided for meals en route.

Get details from Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

ONLY $2.00 TO CUMBERLAND
and return.
ONLY $1.00 TO HARPER'S FERRY
and Martinsburg and return via
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Special train leaves Washington, Sunday May 8, at 8:05 A. M.
Beautiful Scenery en route. Most delightful scenery in the mountains.

Only $66.75 Round Trip From Washington to Pacific coast
VIA
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Lngeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full informationas to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-overs, etc

Tariff on Wireless Telegrams.

A royal decree just signed by the Italian king approves the new tariff for Marconi wireless telegrams. The cost from Italy to America is fixed at 12½ cents a word.

Mr. Chase Withdraws.

To my Friends and Republicans of the District of Columbia:—

It is with much diffidence that circumstances, of which all are aware, necessitate an explanation of the political struggle existing in this city for delegate to the National Republican Convention, which convenes in the City of Chicago, Ill., Tuesday June 21, 1904.

When the National Republican Committee met in the Arlington hotel, December, 1903, by the unanimous vote of the Sub-Committee, Messrs. McComas, Yerkes and Brownlow, a committee to arrange for the primaries to elect delegates in this city was appointed in the persons of Chapin Brown, Lemuel Bradshaw and myself.

Numbers of protests were filed by Republicans, defeated by me as delegate in 1900, to the effect that as I intended to become a candidate as delegate, I should not be permitted to serve on the Election Committee.

HON B. F. McFARLAND,
Who Declared that no Employee in the District Government would be Allowed to take part in Local politics—All Obeyed but one.

Many false and malicious statements were made concerning me, and without effect.

I wrote to Senator McComas, telling him that if it were his wish I would resign and come off the Committee. I received no reply until three days prior to the appointment of Gen. Geo. Harries and John F. Cook.

It now develops that the three members of the Election Board, from which I was removed because of my intention to become a candidate as delegate, are all candidates themselves. Messrs Brown and Harries for the National Committeeship, while Mr. Cook is an aspirant for the position of District delegate.

There seems to be a protest against Mr. Cook but none against the other two, who are equally guilty of violating the implied order of the Sub-Committee of the National Committee.

Hon can there be any fairness in the appointment of Judges, who are to supervise the election? I have no fear of the final result, notwithstanding that three candidates had the full and entire appointment of the Judges. I know my forces are impregnably entrenched and capable of defeating the Judges and the unheard of combinations, which hav been formed with the tocsin that Chase must be defeated at all hazards.

None of the hostility displayed toward me did deter me as was expected. My opponents have retreated and there have been many dissolutions of their combinations and evidences of their inability to unite. Not even the treachery within my own ranks could defeat me, which I discovered in time.

The first ticket was launched at the Grand Army Hall, March 17, under the most auspicious circumstances, with a platform for Home Rule for the District of Columoia in all its branches of its business.

The candidates upon this ticket believed absolutely in the principles of Home Rule. The imposition of taxes upon the citizens without representation is against the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. The platform indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and pledged the candidates, if elected, to vote for him.

For some cause another ticket was placed in the field, headed by James W. Poe, the man who went into the State of Maryland and supported the Democratic Party against Representative Pearle. Mr. Poe's associate was Dr. Richardson, of South Washington.

Next was an alleged dark horse ticket, claiming to advocate suffrage, with Gen. George H. Harries as Committeeman. This ticket did not seem to meet the approval of the knowing Republicans as being sufficiently strong enough to defeat me, so it was deemed advisable to plan even a stronger ticket and place it in the field; hence the Cook and Reyburn ticket.

All these tickets have had as many changes as we have had April showers and yet not strong enough to defeat me. Behind these combinations, it is claimed, are many politicians of note.

The Simmons-Chase ticket favored Home Rule and unlimited suffrage; the Patterson-Van Wickle ticket was launched upon a platform of limited Suffrage; the Poe-Richardson had no platform but unmitigated gall.

Cook and Reyburn have an advocate in Dr. Reyburn for Home Rule and indeed the National champion, Mr. Cook declared some time ago in this language, "I am indifferent as to what happens to the Republican Party."

How can any of the candidates, if elected, vote for President Roosevelt for nomination and be true to the constituents who want Home Rule and Suffrage?

The platforms of all the candidates advocate Home Rule. Are these platforms to be repudiated and the people deceived? Do these platforms mean what they express or are they subterfuges? Are the people of this city to be continually oppressed by excessive taxation without representation? Are imported politicians to be continually appointed to our District offices in violation of platforms for Home Rule?

Are ther enone competent among us to fill positions which have to do with our welfare? Are we to continue under heavy taxation and political oppression?

Are there none competent among us of Recorder of Deeds has been filled by imported politicians—an office supported entirely by the property interests in the city. Not only is that office made the easy bed for decrepit politicians, but every office under our District Government.

While the Home Rule advocates were upon the rostrum pleading the cause of Justice, anxious voters were listening and waxing warm in the anticipation of the glorious holiday next Tuesday, and dreaming of the Home Rule platform put in active practice, affairs were taking on different shapes. The soothing effects, the declarations of Home Rule advocates had upon the minds of our four year local statesmen were blasted when President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the name of Justice Stafford, of Vermont, to succeed the Hon. J. C. Pritchard.

This act on the part of the President was an evidence that Home Rule is doomed and the advocacy of such doctrine is all folly. I ask those Republicans whose platform is for Home Rule how they can consistently vote for the President, who if elected, does not favor the principles upon which their platform is built? Or will they vote for the presidential candidate who believes in the equality of man? Or will they be swayed by sentiment?

President Roosevelt has expressed himself in fine language on certain questions. He deserves credit for many things he has done. While it is true that he favored Lilly-whitism in the South and does now, the Negroes are faithful and true to him and are anxious to have him re-nominated and re-elected.

Every man who is elected a delegate by virtue of the votes of his friends, under the guise of being for the President, is unworthy of the confidence of the people, if he doesn't vote for him. I am a Republican and entered the contest to win and drive the enemy to the wall, and notwithstanding all the opposition I am confident that standing alone as I am, I can win, but if elected I would receive those who are and have been faithful to me.

If elected and I should go to Chicago and vote against the President, I would violate a sacred declaration and an obligation of my constituents. If I vote for the President, whose very acts are opposed to Home Rule I would be false to the people of this city irrespective of party. No people ought to vote for a man, no matter who he is, if he is not in sympathy with their desires and is opposed to their manhood rights and the ballot.

America is a republic where equality of citizenship should be recognized and bestowed upon the most humble. I was born here and have lived among you all my life. I have never retreated when pursued by the enemy. I have shared the oppression and discrimination. I have defended every interest even to my detriment. I have upheld the principles of the Republican party and made sacrifices for it, to be rebuked and insulted. The party of Lincoln, Grant, Sumner, Douglass, Phillips, Garrison, is fast passing off the stage of action. The civil and political rights are not the issues of political campaigns. Human rights have been subordinated and practical politics and subterfuges have been substituted.

I therefore, retire from the local contest as candidate for delegate because if elected I would not, could not, vote for President Roosevelt on account of his attitude toward the District and Home Rule, the platform upon which I stand and on which my ticket was made, March 17, 1904. The President will be convinced that I have been honest toward him.

There are now several tickets still in the field and the combination. The objectionable and disturbing faction, myself, it is claimed, having withdrawn.

I thank my faithful followers who have been faithful to me to the last for your support and if at any time I can be of service you will find me on the side of right and justice, willing to do all I can for the defense of human liberty.

With the assurance of my gratitude, believe me to be as ever,

Faithfully yours,
W. CALVIN CHASE.

May 1, 1904.

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His Ruling Spirit.

A state paper tells of a citizen who brought his pastor along when he came to Denver to be operated upon for appendicitis. It was his desire, remarks the Denver Post, to be opened with

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ITS PRESIDING OFFICER IS A MAN OF MUCH IMPORTANCE.

Speaker Is Raised Above All Party Ties and a Personage of High Official Dignity and Consideration.

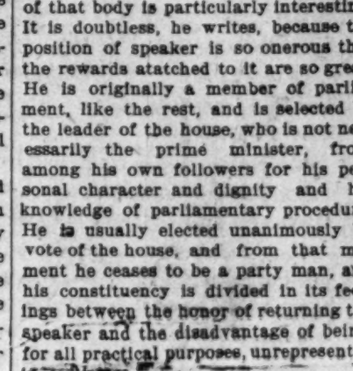
New York Special.

Among the students of political history the article by Henry Norman, in the May Century, on "The Mother of Parliaments" is attracting wide attention. Mr. Norman talks interestingly about the British house of commons. What he has to say about the speakers of that body is particularly interesting. It is doubtless, he writes, because the position of speaker is so onerous that the rewards atatched to it are so great. He is originally a member of parliament, like the rest, and is selected by the leader of the house, who is not necessarily the prime minister, from among his own followers for his personal character and dignity and his knowledge of parliamentary procedure. He is usually elected unanimously by vote of the house, and from that moment he ceases to be a party man, and his constituency is divided in its feelings between the honor of returning the speaker and the disadvantage of being, for all practical purposes, unrepresented in parliament.

The speaker of the house of commons is a person enjoying the greatest official dignity and social consideration. He is the first commoner in the realm; his invitations to dinner are almost equivalent to a royal command; court dress is worn by members who dine with him officially; in the house he is treated with extreme deference, and he receives a salary of £5,000, and the use of a magnificent house, which forms part of the palace of Westminster. He retains office though the politics of the ministry may change, through successive administrations until his health fails or he deems himself to have earned retirement. Then the sovereign bestows a peerage upon him, and the country a munificent pension.

The house of commons has been singularly fortunate in securing for speakers men of great dignity, unfailing judgment and unquestioned impartiality, and never more so than at present in the person of Right Hon. William Court Gully, member for Leamington, a liberal before he was raised above all party ties. It is a splendid position, and, though its intellectual demands are unceasing and its merely physical demands exhausting, it is splendidly rewarded.

The position is as exhausting as it is distinguished. During a large part of the session the speaker must be in the chair from two p. m. until after mid-



WILLIAM COURT GULLY,
(The Venerable Speaker of the British House of Commons.)

night, except during the dinner-hour, from half-past seven to nine; and even when the house is in committee, and the chairman of the committee is presiding, he must be in official dress in his house, which communicates directly with the lobby behind his chair, ready to appear at a moment's notice if summoned. He must, of course, know every member by sight and be able to recall his name instantly. It is astounding sometimes when from a back bench there rises some member who is utterly unknown by sight to his fellow members, who seldom attends and hardly ever speaks, and has nothing whatever distinctive in his manner or appearance, to hear the speaker say "Mr. Blank," as readily as if he were accustomed to address him every day.

Hunter Kicked by a Moose.

One of the hunter's treasures which Charles Linklater, the trapper from Balsam bay, brought with him from the north to Winnipeg, is a mammoth moose hide entire. The animal was shot by Linklater and will be long remembered by him. It was an enormous brute, and when it fell at the shot the trapper ran up to give it a finishing touch with the knife. As he stooped to do so the beast struck him viciously in the stomach with its hoof. Linklater fell back unconscious, and he was taken to camp by his pals. He was severely injured internally, and for six months he tossed in his bed. He is even now only convalescent and fearful of his health. "A dying moose," the trapper said, "can kick just about twice as hard as a lively horse."

How He Can Win.

Robertus Love, a St. Louis poet, thinks of running for congress. If he can poll the poet vote, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, he'll be able to ride Pegasus in a walk.

The Say

Negro democrat know how to be r

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Negroes to unite.

Colored ora: Washington's birthday must s, suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select

They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions

If there were no opposition organs to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the subsidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Dick is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was complimented for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth always.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presidential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the peoples' paper and a simon pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a Record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other people think you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get any thing from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors realized from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do sets for which they are sorry.

It wayest to consider ly before you act.

Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers wh d fend him, it w

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been n

How many papers are there edited in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Way can't colored men unite on questions

Will no Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if ey would unite.

The Suffrage convention will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their

All should be charitable at ny rate.

The District delegates will elected in April.

COSTLY ROD FISHING.

HEAVY SUM IS PAID FOR CATCHING ONE SALMON.

British Angler Rents Stream for $1,500 and Lands Only One Fish—Englishmen Fond of the Sport.

Now that the season for salmon and trout has commenced in England, the cost of rod fishing becomes interesting, especially in comparison with the price paid for the fish by the consumers, even during Lent.

Some years ago a keen angler paid a rental of £300 for six weeks' autumn salmon fishing on a well-known river in Inverness-shire. His beat on the river only extended over about a mile, and during his tenancy he fished almost daily. It was a very dry autumn season, and only one salmon rewarded the fisherman.

It was not a heavy fish, weighing somewhat under ten pounds, but the angler had it preserved and placed in a glass case, for exhibition to his friends as the costliest salmon that had ever been caught.

In this case, of course, the angling tenant was exceptionally unlucky, but the fact of his £300 only giving him one fish goes to prove the uncertainty as well as the high value of good salmon rod fishing, of which there is only a very limited amount annually in the market, while the demand steadily increases every year.

For rod fishing alone on the River Dee, in Aberdeenshire, various sportsmen pay over £6,000 per annum without taking into account the beats on the river that proprietors retain for themselves and their friends, which, if also let, would probably fetch as much more.

The demand this year for salmon fishing was very keen, say the agents, every stretch of salmon river having been snapped up as soon as it became vacant.

In a similar manner the demand for good trout fishing within a reasonably short railway run from London has become remarkably brisk. On a stream in Kent which has invariably yielded good baskets of trout the owner this year asked the large rental of £175 per mile, which almost equals that obtained for some salmon rivers.

There is a well authenticated story of a Devonshire sportsman, who at the end of a limited tenancy of a well-known fishing found that each trout he had basketed had cost him no less than £9 5s 6d.

JAP BOY FIGHTS PANTHER.

Man-Eating Brute Seizes Lad Through Bars of Cage and Thrilling Battle Follows.

A man-eating panther, belonging to a show at Dallas, Tex., attacked K. Sugimoto, a 12-year-old Japanese performer, in the hold of a steamer while coming from Havana to New Orleans. The beast seized the boy through the bars of the cage, and it required the combined assistance of the boy's father, Capt. Hopner, the passengers and crew to rescue the youth and beat the infuriated animal off.

The rescue was a thrilling battle. The animal was foaming at the mouth, holding the youth pinioned against the bars, between which the ferocious beast scratched and bit his victim. The ship's hold contained several lions and leopards, which also became excited at the sight of blood and the sound of the boy's cries for help.

As the rescuers worked, the other animals stuck their paws between the bars and howled with rage. The boy was released by pinning the panther to the far side of the cage with iron rods. Two physicians aboard the ship attended the unconscious youth and sewed up his side with six stitches.

Importance.

The tumblebug that rolls the ball
Along the path, no doubt
Supposes that the heavens would fall
And all the stars go out
If he should cease to roll away—
He only sees his lump of clay.

There's many a man who, in his pride,
Thinks all the wheels would stop
If he should some day step aside
Permitting things to drop;
The man who thinks he does it all
Is like the bug behind the ball.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

MANY CHARMING WIDOWS.

Lodi, O., Is Mecca of Fascinating Women Who Have Lost Their Life Companions.

Eighty-five widows are residents of Lodi, a quaint but thriving Ohio town having a population of but 1,000 inhabitants. This record is verified by the report made by a directory company which secured the names of the residents.

The majority of these widows are young, handsome, fascinating and have a vivacious disposition. According to the record there is practically one widow to every ten inhabitants. Notwithstanding this revelation there has been an apparent slump in the matrimonial market. Widowers and bachelors are not numerous in this town.

Nothing New.

That Italian who has discovered a sure cure for consumption, says the Chicago Daily News, may try to do something original when he is older.

Wiskey $1.10 P Gallon

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"*CASPER'S STANDARD*" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *CASPER'S STANDARD* It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows*:

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"We suppose Rockefeller lives economically to his lights."

"We don't know. Sometimes I think other people's lights have more to do with it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"FIRST AID" ADOPTED.

Pennsylvania System Inaugurates Plan of Rendering Prompt Relief to Victims of Accidents.

The Pennsylvania company has adopted and will first establish on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie a system for providing "first aid" in case of accident to employes or others on the railroad.

The plan adopted includes the equipping of all baggage, mail, express, work and wrecking cars with stretchers, while on all engines, at division terminals, freight yard offices, shops and the most important stations will be kept "first aid" boxes.

These boxes will be nine inches long, six inches wide and four inches deep and will contain a large triangular bandage, one ordinary roller bandage, two compresses and two safety pins. No drugs or liquors are provided. To make certain that the packets containing the bandages are free from germs, inspectors are required to discard any box having its seal broken and replace it immediately with a sealed box. The boxes containing the bandages, etc., are of tin and they fit into a solid wooden box.

Surgeons of the company will give instructions to employes as to the first aid to be rendered to persons injured. Engineers, firemen, switchmen, trainmen and shopmen will be taught how to place injured persons properly on stretchers and how to transport them and how to deal with wounds, fractures and burns until competent medical aid can be secured. The men will further be instructed regarding the emergency treatment of pain, unconsciousness, convulsions and heat prostration.

To supplement the work of caring promptly and properly for the injured the company is having plans made for a hospital car, in which, if necessary, operations may be performed by the surgeon in charge. Ordinarily it is expected that the cars will be used to safely transport persons injured to permanent hospitals.

DEATH RATE ON ISTHMUS.

Is Extremely High at Present—Large Task of Commissioners to Remedy the Conditions.

A high death rate prevails at present on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the opinion of the Marine hospital service, whose surgeons are stationed at Colon and Panama, the medical officers connected with the Isthmian canal commission have a large task before them. It will be necessary to devise the most stringent measures of sanitation and to enforce them strictly if the lives of the officers and men concerned in the construction of the great waterway are to be protected.

Official reports from both sides of the isthmus shows that there were many cases of death from several causes during the week ending March 13. In Panama, where there is a population of about 18,000, there were 31 deaths during the week. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 90 per 1,000 of population. The least healthful of the cities of the United States has a death rate of only about 21. During the same week in the city of Colon, where there is a population of 8,000, there were eight cases of death. This figures out an annual death rate of 52.

No one died, so far as was reported, of yellow fever, but there was a high mortality from other fevers and from tuberculosis. This is the dry season on the isthmus, but there have recently been two or three heavy rains.

GIBRALTAR DECLARED WEAK

Impotency of Fortress at Port Arthur Causes Inquiry as to Strength of Famous Rock.

Inquiries of an exhaustive character are being made by British officials as to the safety of Gibraltar.

The impotency of the fortress at Port Arthur has reopened the question of the rock's invulnerability, and the recent manueuvers in Gibraltar bay, although officially declared to have ended in favor of the fortress, have revealed great weaknesses.

Gibson Bowles, one of the special commissioners who visited the rock and reported adversely on the position of the new docks, said:

"In any peace maneuvers a fortress will always win against a fleet. So much is allowed for the assumed strength of a fortress that the fleet usually comes off second best in tests."

Mr. Bowles does not pose as a naval expert, but he attaches little importance to the decisions of umpires.

On the return of Maj. Gen. F. G. Slade, who has watched the maneuvers on behalf of the war office, he will present some valuable evidence to the army council; but without waiting for this testimony the authorities seem anxious to strengthen the defenses of the rock, especially as regards the heavy guns, for which £24,000 has been voted.

A Young Mayor.

The little city of Solon, Ia., has made itself conspicuous by electing to office by the narrow margin of 23 votes the youngest mayor in the state. This man is Joseph Bittner, 25 years old, who has already served one term of two years. The narrow margin of his victory does not look so small, when it is considered that there were only 116 votes cast for both candidates.

A Worse Germ at Large.

Now that the mumps germ has been definitely "isolated," the Philadelphia North American asks, won't somebody please gun for the microbe which causes that swelling a little higher up?

DREAM OF PHARAOH.

NEW VERSION OF THE FAMINE IN EGYPT.

Sir William Willcocks Tells How Joseph Knew That the Drought Was Coming—Declares It Was Caused by War.

A new theory of the Biblical story of Pharaoh's dream is advanced by Sir William Willcocks, who is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation and whose lecture at Cairo, Egypt, recently on the subject of the Assuan dam lifted his hearers out of the world of wonders into one of possible realities. It commented with the weight and authority of vast experience on the topic of irrigation, as it manifests itself to-day and as it molded the fate of Egypt in the remote, dim past.

The lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious will be attracted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt, and of how, as a wise, God-fearing man, he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt, Lake Moeris, whose waters were held in thrall by a great dike and were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and to impregnate the earth with richness and plenty. At the head of this dike, Sir William writes, was Hauar, a fortified island, and Hauar was thus the true key of lower Egypt, for it could command the floods, that were as liquid gold to the land.

"History tells us," says Sir William, "that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of Hykoos, who ruled lower Egypt, while the Theban dynasties ruled upper Egypt. As the years rolled on the fortunes of war went gradually against lower Egypt, and the upper Egyptian kings won their way down the Nile valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Hauar, the regulator of Lake Moeris, and the true southern frontier of lower Egypt.

"Joseph, while lying in prison, would have learned from his fellow prisoners that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Hauar.

"He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharoah boldly told the king to put away his flattering advisers and realize the fact that upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet, and that when it was ready Hauar might fall.

"The collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Hauar fell into the hands of the Theban kings, the Nile failed to overflow its banks in lower Egypt, and the predicted famine came.

"Making a final effort, the Hykoos king retook Hauar and closed the dike. The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level, and the land which had *long lain* fallow brought forth *handfuls*.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Hauar is Hawara, and that Pazotku, the lake on which Hawara stood, was the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given the lake by the Greeks thousands of years afterward."

KNIFE BLADE IN BRAIN.

Bit of Steel in Skull of Negro Is Discovered After Being Lodged There Twenty Years.

Sunken half an inch in the brain of Christopher Osborn, half a knife blade was the other day removed from its resting place of 20 years in the most remarkable surgical operation ever performed at Grace hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Osborn in 1884 fought with another colored man, whose knife was broken off in the former's skull. Instead of being sent to the hospital Osborn was packed off to jail. The wound healing rapidly, the presence of the knife blade in his head was not suspected.

The other day he was seized with convulsions and suffered a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Adams found the cause in the broken blade imbedded in the skull. He cut away two inches of skull, the blade clinging to it. Dr. Adams said:

"Indications are that Osborn will recover. It is difficult to explain how he has lived the last 20 years. The blade had formed a cryst inside the skull. The rust, however, finally caused paralysis of Osborn's body by penetrating the brain. The blade lay half an inch deep in the brain."

Surgical specialists are flocking here to investigate the remarkable case, special reports of which will be made for the scientific journals.

A Foreign Danger.

The experts of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, have found plentiful evidence that the basic aluminum acetate is the secret of the preservation of the imported sausage. As this aluminum salt is indigestible and harmful, even in small quantities, says the New York Tribune, the line will be drawn with increased firmness against the embalmed sausage.

A Plain Warning.

A young man in Emporit, Kan., had an open account with a local druggist for two years. The other day he called for his bill. The first item on it was a box of chocolates and the last was a nursing bottle. This ought to be a lesson to young men, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, not to let accounts stand open so long.

Old Injunction Obeyed.

A surgeon in Savannah cured a disease by an operation on himself. This is one of the few instances on record, says the Chicago Daily News, in which the injunction: "Physician, heal thyself," has been obeyed.

MANY SEEK MISER'S GOLD.

None Claimed Body of Dead Wandering Jew Until News of Wealth Appeared.

A case of international interest has arisen at Hamilton, Ont. It is a suit for about $60,000, the wealth of a miser bachelor, George W. Todd, who died in a hospital there a year ago, surrounded by strangers. Todd died from exposure and age. As there seemed to be some doubts as to who is entitled to his money, as represented by the bank books found among his effects, the crown authorities turned over everything to the General Trust company, and the claimants, of which there are many, were told to go ahead and prove their claims in court. At first it looked as if it would be an easy matter for certain relatives living in Illinois and Iowa, one of whom quickly claimed the body, to get the old man's worldly effects, but as is usually the case in such matters, there were developments that would supply material for a story writer.

Shortly after the body was taken away relatives from New York state made their appearance and placed the case in the hands of barristers and through their efforts to establish the claim a score or more persons in different parts of the United States who were unknown to one another have discovered that they are blood relations. Todd having died without issue the money goes backward and to prove the claims of the various litigants the lawyers have found it necessary to trace the branches of the Todd family tree right to the trunk.

Todd was a wandering Jew in every sense of the word and accumulated his wealth by going about the country with a wheelbarrow selling small wares. It is stated that he slept in barns and begged his food but made periodical trips to Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, New York and St. Catherines, Ont., where he banked his money.

Not a friend or relative came to claim the remains until the announcement that he had left a large fortune. Then scores of people came forward and engaged counsel to help them secure the body.

EXPLORES OCEAN DEPTHS.

Professor Ritter Tells of Interesting Work Along the California Coast.

William E. Ritter, professor of zoology at the University of California, has just returned from a voyage on the steamer Albatross, having been engaged in collecting specimens of sea life for scientific research. The entire time was spent in sounding and dredging the ocean off San Diego, although most of the work was carried on about Point Loma, La Jolla and Catalina islands. Some dredging was done about 240 miles off Point Conception, this being the farthest the steamer sailed from land. Here the abyssmal depths begin, the soundings ranging anywhere from 10,000 to 14,000 feet.

"It was in these great depths that we found the most interesting specimens of sea life," said Prof. Ritter. "There is an abundance of life there and it is surprising the gorgeous colors the inhabitants wear. The range of color is astonishing. The predominating life at the great depths is the star fish and the sea urchin. The sea urchin is most abundant in individuals and kinds."

Samples of the bottom were taken by the expedition at all places and science will be interested to know that bitumen was found in large quantities at great depths.

MILLENNIUM DATE FIXED.

London Minister Gives Out a Fresh Batch of Prophecies—Describes Inhabitants of Hades.

Undeterred by previous failures, the Rev. M. Baxter, of London, is ready with a fresh series of prophecies. According to this veracious authority, the millenium may be expected about 1931.

Elaborating his prophecy to a Sheffield audience, he described the inhabitants of hell as being like locusts with scorpions' tails; and to thoroughly convince his audience, terrifying pictures of these beings were shown.

Regardless of the laws of gravitation, about 144,000 persons who believe in the millenium will mount up on wings like eagles, and cleave the ether.

The other good but foolish people will be carried later to a wilderness, probably in the holy land. There they will be catalogued and assorted. English, French and German will be kept distinct for three years, during which period the great Napoleon—either Prince Victor or Prince Louis Napoleon—will set up his image to be worshiped.

War and famine will then destroy many people. Two hundred million demons will come out of the bottomless pit for 13 months.

Apparatus for Washing Smoke.

A smoke-washing apparatus is in successful use in London. It is claimed that the apparatus does away with the necessity for chimneys, as it produces the exact amount of draught required for complete combustion and deprives the smoke of its noxious properties. It consists of an electrically-driven fan, which draws the smoke from the fire and passes it into a stream of water, which extracts the sulphurous and unconsumed particles. It works automatically and only requires that the water in its lower part should be changed at regular intervals.

Better Sell Out.

An English scientist says radium will vanish in about 1,150 years. People who have radium on hand, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, would do well to dispose of it at the present prices.

THE SERVIAN CROWN

AMERICAN FARMER DECLARED TO BE RIGHTFUL WEARER.

Interesting Story of Claim of John Boyn, of Minnesota, to the Most Dangerous Throne in Europe.

The announcement that the king of Servia would like to abdicate has revived the story of the American heir to the throne, in the person of John Boyn, a Minnesota farmer, whose father, August Boyn, was said to be an heir to the throne of that country, and who, it is claimed, died in that country many years ago by the hand of an assassin.

A writer in the St. James' Gazette, in discussing the rumors that King Peter would like to let go because he is disappointed with his people, says the world contains a lot of pretenders to the throne who do not really pretend because they prefer to keep off that dangerous elevation. The most interesting of these pretenders, says the writer, is the Minnesota farmer, John Boyn Vonhauser, believed to be descended from Milos Obrenovitch, and through him connected with the Servian ruler.

The mother of John Boyn lives in a modest little cottage among the evergreens and jackpines near Rum river, a few miles from Princeton, Minn. She is 84 years old, but for one of her age is apparently hale and hearty. Small of stature, and with her shrunken form bent with infirmities of age, she still shows that she was in her youth a comely woman for one of her race, and had Dame Fortune made her queen of Servia she would have graced the throne of that country of social and political volcanoes with as much dignity as many of the happy and unhappy rulers of Europe.

She did not know much about her husband's kingly inheritance which it has been claimed he went to Servia to seek. He told his folks he had a large inheritance awaiting him in Servia, and decided to go over to that country in 1887 and secure the wealth. His wife and children begged him not to leave them, but he promised to return soon with money enough to make them all rich.

He had no idea of attempting to regain his royal rights other than a portion of the fortune which was due him. He wrote his wife from Belgrade after his arrival. In a few weeks she received word through the American consul that her husband was dead. Subsequent events proved that he had been assassinated.

Residents of Princeton well remember Boyn. He had a common school education, and was by trade a cabinet maker. The farm his wife now occupies was preempted by him. The son of old John Boyn, who is the writer in the St. James Gazette asserts is more nearly the direct heir to the throne than all other pretenders, lives a short distance from Princeton and near the home of his mother. Though he stoutly maintains his heirship to the throne now held by Peter Karageorgevitch, he is not worrying over the situation.

The grandfather when a mere child was rescued during an invasion of the Turks by being carried by his nurse into a field and hidden, he being the only member of the family to escape. The child was taken to Saxony, where he was brought up and in time married and raised a family, August (John's father) being the only son. It appears that the Turks wiped out the royal family from which the Boyns descended, and John's grandfather preferred to remain in peace in Saxony rather than try sitting on the insecure throne of his native country.

The nurse who rescued the grandfather also carried with her the family Bible and records, and when the child grew up he received the family record, which in time went to August, who kept it inviolate. When he returned to Servia he took the Bible with him, but the Book and all the records were lost, as they disappeared when he died in Belgrade.

MISER'S MONEY MILDEWS.

Eccentric Pennsylvanian Hides Notes in Damp Place—Sent to Washington to Be Replaced.

So securely did Abram Westbrook, an eccentric miser of Fassett, Pa., hide away his savings that it has been necessary to send the old bank bills to the treasury department at Washington to have them redeemed, as they were worthless for passage when discovered.

Westbrook, who was recognized as one of the strangest and most eccentric men of his section, was recently found dead in bed in his old home. Although the old man was in apparent poverty, it was for years believed that he had some money secreted, the hiding of which he would not divulge. In vain did his friends endeavor to induce him to tell what he had done with a quantity he was known to have possessed.

Finally when Westbrook was taken sick he answered the inquiry as to where his funds were by directing his questioners to a place in the cellar wall where $700 in bills were found. They had been so long hidden as to become one compact mass, and were covered with mildew. The dampness had such an effect upon them that it was impossible to straighten them out and separate them, and they were sent to Washington after the old man's death for redemption.

Microbes on the Run.

The health authorities of New York will not allow dairymen to wear beards, owing to the danger of affording a hirsute harbor for microbes. Whiskers are doomed, remarks the Atlanta Constitution.

FAMOUS CODEX FOUND

PRICELESS VOLUME OF AZTEC HISTORY IS RECOVERED.

Book Describes the Wanderings of Early Mexicans Before Settlement and Has Been Missing for Several Years.

The famous Aztec Codex, describing the wanderings of the ancient Mexicans in the valley of Mexico, which document disappeared many years ago from the national museum at Mexico City, has been found in a pawnship and restored by the courts of the government. An American priest, searching for rare volumes, discovered its whereabouts. Quick identification followed.

The proprietor of the shop said the codex, with other documents, had been placed there by Hipolito Ramirez, son of a former director of the museum, to be sold on commission. The price was put at $15,000. Senor Ramirez has been summoned to court to explain.

One of the most interesting features of the codex is the part relating to the founding of Tenochtitlan—the place of the Tenuch or Nopal—by Mexicans in 1325 and which is thus described by Prescott:

"After a series of wanderings and adventures, which need not shrink from comparison with the most extravagant legends of the heroic ages of antiquity, they at length halted on the southwestern borders of the principal lake. There they beheld perched on the stem of a prickly pear, which shot out from the crevice of a rock that was washed by the waves, a royal eagle of extraordinary size and beauty, with a serpent in his talons and his broad wings opened to the rising sun. They hailed the auspicious omen, announced by the oracle as indicating the site of their future city, and laid its foundation by sinking piles into the shallows, for the low marshes were half buried under water."

Thus was laid the foundation of the present capital of modern Mexico. This legend of the foundation of Tenochtitlan has been so generally accepted as to give to Mexico the design for its escutcheon—the eagle, the serpent and the nopal.

MILLIONS LOST BY DISEASE.

Startling Report by State Health Commissioner Lewis, of New York.

Millions of dollars annually lost to the people of the state of New York through preventable diseases is the keynote of the annual report of Health Commissioner Lewis of New York.

"If the monetary value of a human life is assumed to be $5,000," says Dr. Lewis, "the deaths from but five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this state represent a loss of $94,960,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this sum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick and many other charges incidental to the management of these epidemic and infectious diseases."

The commissioner shows that there was vast opportunity and abundant authority to meet conditions, but absurdly insufficient appropriations with which to perform the necessary work, for which, he believes, $1,000,000 a year could be used with immense advantage to the people of the state.

As the most conspicuous feature of the sanitary condition of the state during 1903 the report cites the typhoid epidemic at Ithaca, where, with a population of 13,000, there were more than 500 cases reported and 50 deaths. In this instance, says the commissioner, the distribution of the fever cases indicated the water supply as the purveyor of the infectious material.

LONG TRIP TO ASK MA.

Suitor Journeys Five Hundred Miles to Get Her Consent to Union and Obtains It.

A wedding has just taken place in Elgin, Ill., which shows what a gritty Minnesota girl may demand of her beau when he asks her to marry him.

When William Steege, of St. James, Minn., asked Miss Leah Runge, of the same place, to become his bride, she coyly said, "You'll have to ask mamma."

"Very well," said the hopeful suitor, "I'll write her to-day."

"O, but that won't do. You'll have to ask her personally."

"But she lives in Elgin, 500 miles away."

"Would that be too far for you to travel to ask her for me?"

Within 25 minutes the young man had two tickets from St. James to Elgin. It took considerably less than that many hours to get to the Fox river metropolis, and still less for the groom-to-be to ask the mother's consent and to be married. The ceremony took place at the home of Mrs. Louise Runge, and the happy pair are now back in St. James in a snug home of their own.

All Nicely Fixed.

Austria and Italy have allied themselves to guarantee peace in the Balkans. Now, remarks the Philadelphia North American, if somebody will kindly guarantee to keep the bread rioters quiet in Italy and to suppress the Czechs in Austria there will be no reason why Abdul Hamid shouldn't have 40 winks.

Some Original Rulings.

It has been decided by a St. Louis court that hop tea is beer. This, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, falls several notches below Secretary Shaw's decision that frogs are poultry.

COPPER MIXTURE EFFECTIVE

Experiments Show Its Value in Exterminating Fever Germs and Mosquitoes.

Experiments on the efficacy of an old formula known as the Bordeaux mixture for the purification of water and the destruction of the fever germs as well as mosquitoes in stagnant pools and marshes are under way in New York city. Members of the medical profession are watching the work with interest, but no definite report has yet been made by the chemical division of the health department, and the officials say the work has not progressed far enough to establish the value of the discovery made recently by the agricultural department at Washington.

It is claimed by officials of the latter department that the mixture—a preparation of copper sulphate, lime and water used for many years in spraying fruit trees—is shown by the work of experts in the south to be an absolute eradicator of typhoid fever and malaria germs and that the water systems of large cities can be purified at small expense.

Owing to danger in the use of the formula except by experts it never has been tried on water until recently, when a government agent visited the south in hope of finding means of destroying a disease reported to be attacking watercress and other aquatic vegetation. His report showed that the mixture not only destroyed the fever germs in an hour, but caused all frog slime in the ponds to sink and clarified the water so that it could be used for the table. The officials claim as a result one of the greatest strides in recent years toward improving the public health.

HANDKERCHIEF TRAVELS FAR

Indiana Family Has a Peculiar Heirloom with an Interesting History.

The "Coffin Handkerchief," which for 15 years has been a continuous traveler around the world, is again in Newcastle, Ind., having been received by Harry T. Coffin, a business man.

The handkerchief has a history and has traveled more extensively, perhaps, than any person in the country. Fifteen years ago it in some manner came into the possession of some members of the family and immediately it was started from one member of the family to another, each in turn "working it off" on some other member without his knowledge.

In this manner it has been kept on the go for 15 years and has been to Manila, Porto Rico, England and all points in the United States. During the Coffin family reunion here last summer it was slipped into the trunk of a New York representative of the family, who several weeks later discovered it and sent it on, with the result that it went around the world, reached Omaha, where a member of the family lives, and finally arrived at Newcastle as above stated.

The family considers it a relic and will keep it traveling as long as there is a member of the family living to send it to. It bears a proper inscription and each recipient adds a little to it each time.

A LONG WALK TO HEALTH.

Consumptive Tramps Over 10,000 Miles and Finds Himself Cured of Dread Disease.

Charles E. Norris, who has walked more than 10,000 miles to cure himself of consumption, believes he has accomplished the cure, but will continue the tramping. He is now bound for New York state.

Norris comes from San Francisco, where, 11 years ago, he found himself afflicted with consumption. He removed to Salt Lake City and to Los Angeles in a futile endeavor to improve his health. His wife died, and in August, 1901, when he was told he could not live three months, he resolved to start walking and to die on the road in the effort to better himself if possible. He then weighed 98 pounds.

At first he was so weak he could go only a short distance. But the fresh air, for he also slept in the open when he could, soon gave him new strength, and he has been walking ever since. He now weighs 139 pounds and is in robust health, but says he feels the necessity of keeping in the open and exercising constantly to keep alive. His record shows that he has tramped 10,250 miles.

SHOWS ARMED STRENGTH.

English Statistican Estimates the Armed Forces of Several European Nations.

Mr. Arnold-Forster supplies the following statistics of the strength of the various armies named and the peace budget of each country:

	Peace.	War.	Cost.
British (1904-5)	217,000	300,000	£28,830,000
German	600,000	3,224,000	31,880,455
Austrian	325,245	2,000,000	17,493,196
French	602,129	3,200,000	27,663,196
Italian	226,667	1,900,000	11,277,556

The numbers shown under "war" include all men who have served in the regular army, and who could be called upon to rejoin that army in time of war.

In the cases of Germany and France, the troops serving abroad are not included either in the numbers or the cost; and to the German budget should be added about £5,000,000 for pensions.

The All-Important Point.

A French scientist announces that men may live to be hundreds of years old if they will only drink plenty of sea water. Unfortunately, however, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, he has neglected to explain whether it should be boiled or not.

PROFITS FROM CEMETERY.

Sum of $300,000 Received by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Since 1831.

So much curiosity was awakened by the statement made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society that the society had received more than $300,000 from the Mount Auburn cemetery corporation that it was decided to give out an explanation of why the money was paid.

It appears that in 1829 there was not an ornamental cemetery in the world, and several Boston men, including Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, felt the need of a beautifully laid out burial place. By 1831 the idea had taken shape, after having been presented to the Horticultural society, to which all the men belonged.

Seventy-two acres of land, which now forms about the central part of Mount Auburn, was bought, and was consecrated on September 24 of the same year. Friction arose, however, between the cemetery committee and the Horticultural society proper, so that in 1834 the two had to separate.

The terms of the separation provided that the proceeds of the sale of any lots in the 72 acres should be divided between the society and the cemetery committee, one-quarter to the society and three-quarters to the Mount Auburn corporation.

It was thus that the $300,000 has been turned over to the Horticultural society by the Mount Auburn committee.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Courtships of England's Scions Are Governed by the King—Veto Power Seldom Used.

King Edward VII. has given his consent to the marriage of his niece, Princess Alice of Albany, to Prince Alexander of Teck.

It seems odd to Americans that an uncle, not a guardian, should have the power to forbid the marriage of his niece. But the king of England has such a power by act of parliament.

This act provides that all descendants of George II., except the issue of princesses married into foreign houses, are incapable of contracting a marriage without the consent of the reigning sovereign.

So King Edward may forbid the marriage of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts and all degrees. Uncles and nephews, no matter how remote, may marry whom they like, if the king coincides, but not otherwise.

What an unspeakable bore it must be to be a king. And what slavery for the kinfolk who cannot bestow their love upon the objects loved. But it is admitted that the law creates no practical inconvenience, since the sovereign is good-natured and doesn't exercise the veto power except in the case of children, or, perhaps, to prevent a politically inexpedient marriage of an heir presumptive.

ENGLAND'S WORST COLONY.

British Honduras, in Central America, Is Away Behind the Times—Ancient History Is News There.

England's worst colony is undoubtedly British Honduras, situated at America's very doors, says the Boston Advertiser. It is a slice of Central America, with a fine seaboard, fringing a large and wealthy country. It is not utilized by Great Britain, and has no regular communication with the mother country. Its only connection with the outside world is by an occasional banana steamer from New Orleans, or a leaky logwood schooner infested with cockroaches. The colonists are a community of hermits, so far as the great world is concerned. They have no cable communication with any part of the globe, and they generally hear of a great event about six months after it has happened.

They celebrated King Edward's coronation on the day originally appointed for it, and did not hear of his illness until weeks later. When at last the king was crowned, his royal subjects in British Honduras were holding intercession services to pray for his recovery. Probably they are now rejoicing over the close of the Boer war, and in a month or two they will be exciting themselves over the Venezuelan blockade.

WHY THE PIANO WAS THERE.

Presence of the Instrument in a Desert Scene Puzzled a London Audience.

A stage heroine who happened at the same time to be an able executant on the piano had to play night after night the same part at a popular theater. She anxiously longed to give the audience a specimen of her musical abilities, but her part in the performance afforded no opportunity for such a display of her powers. But her inventive genius came nobly to the rescue, says London Tit-Bits, and she discovered a place in the action where pianist and heroine might go hand in hand.

When the curtain rose revealing the desert of the Black mountains the spectators beheld, to their amazement, a splendid piano placed at the foot of the rocks. The heroine, with the haste of one pursued, climbed down the rocky path, stopped enraptured at the sight of the piano and exclaimed: "The savages have burned down our cottage, murdered my father and mother and driven away our cattle; but, heaven be praised—they have left me my piano. Music shall comfort me in my distress and, if the ladies and gentlemen permit, I will play them a short selection."

Electric Power.

Less than seven per cent. of the power used in manufacturing plants in the United States is electric.

MERE MATTERS OF FACT.

The majority of the Swiss parliament are averse to Sunday hunting.

The average yield of wheat in Russia is less than half that of the United States.

The treasure hunting craze has invaded Vienna, and thousands of Viennese are now digging all over the plains.

Of the 4,000 white settlers scattered among the total population of 200,000 in German Southwest Africa, not much more than 2,000 are at present German, and these are very largely composed of the military and official element.

Adult suffrage was tried for the first time in the commonwealth of Australia in the federal elections held upon December 16, 1903. The total number of voters registered was 1,700,000, of whom in round numbers 700,000 were women.

At the recent banquet of the Pilgrim's club in London cable communication was arranged with Delmonico's, New York, where Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, was dining with some friends. A telegraph instrument was placed in each dining-room, friendly greetings being exchanged at intervals throughout the evening.

Five pensioners are on the roll on account of the revolution, 1,116 on account of the war of 1812, 4,734 on account of the Indian wars, and 13,374 on account of the Mexican war. The great bulk of the roll is as follows: Civil war, invalids, 703,456; widows, 248,390; Spanish war, invalids, 9,200; widows, 3,662; regular establishment, invalids, 9,170; widows, 2,938.

ODDS AND ENDS OF FACT.

Forty-five only of the crew of the liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. are ordinary sailors, the remaining 555 being mechanics, etc.

In 1900, according to the census, there were 877 gas plants in the United States, and the number was not growing. They earned an income of $75,000,000.

The emperor of Japan has never been outside of his own country. His son, the crown prince, though in this twenty-fifth year, has also refrained from traveling.

Alston Gibson, on of Andrew Jackson's favorite jockeys, is living quietly at Calera, Ala., having nearly reached the age of 116 years. He was born July 4, 1788, in South Carolina, and there is documentary evidence of his great age. The old man still takes much interest in racing matters.

The negro cooks of Hartford, Conn., decided some three months ago to give a grand ball, and their president, A. W. Gibson, conceived the idea of making the occasion a brilliant one. He accordingly sent letters of invitation to Pope Pius X., King Edward of England, President Roosevelt and other dignitaries. In due course of time replies were received from these notables regretting their inability to be present, and wishing those present a pleasant evening. At the dance the replies, with the envelopes in which they came, were on exhibition in a large glass-covered frame. They are written on official paper and bear every evidence of being genuine.

FOR THE FEMININE EYE.

At a recent fashionable wedding in London the hats of the bridesmaids were trimmed with natural flowers, and it is predicted that the style will be popular next summer.

The dowager empress of China enjoys the distinction, rare among Chinese women, of being able to read and write. Her chief recreation is card playing with the ladies of her court, and large sums of money are sometimes staked.

Hawaii is to have an organization of women styled the "Daughters of Hawaii." The objects of the society are to "perpetuate the memory and spirit of old Hawaii and to preserve the nomenclature and correct pronunciation of the Hawaiian language."

Mrs. Catherine K. Steele, who died recently at Lyndeborough, N. H., aged nearly 103 years, was a cousin of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, and was the oldest Daughter of the American Revolution in her state. Her father, then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker hill, in Starke's brigade.

For a time temperance workers in New York were much worked up over reports that a bar was to be established in the Martha Washington hotel, which is reserved for women guests. Now it has been decided that for the present at least such a step will not be taken. Miss Helen Gould is said to have contributed largely to preventing the undesirable innovation.

FOR THE CHURCH GOERS.

The Church of England enjoys an income of about $1,000,000 a week.

There are nearly 500 Christian churches in Japan and over 1,000 missionaries.

Count Albrecht Von Meran, a nephew of Archduke John, has entered the monastery of the Benedictines in Leca. The count, who has been an officer in an Austrain dragoon regiment, one day heard a Jesuit priest preach; this made such an impression upon him that he decided to become a monk.

In commemoration of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, who died at Gravesend, England, when about to sail home to Virginia with her husband in 1616, St. George's church in Wapping is to have a pulpit made of wood brought from Virginia. Pocahontas is buried in the chancel of St. George's church.

In less than ten years the number of women Congregationalist ministers has doubled, there being now in different parts of the United States 53 who have been regularly ordained by councils of Congregational churches and who are doing practically the full work of the ministry. They are found in 20 states and territories, with a preponderating number, however, in the western states.

The Bee.

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There are many employes in the District Government who feel displeased because they were not permitted to take part in the election. If these same individuals who are now complaing, had the manhood and nerve Col. Carson had, they would not now be complaining. Commissioner Macfarland, sent the editor of this paper word that Col. Carson or no one else connected with the District Government, would be permitted to take an active part in the recent election. The Engineer Commissioner made the same statement to the editor of THE BEE, but to the surprise of many, Col. Carson gave them to understand that he was greater than they. He defied their order, took his leave and walked out of the building and after the election he walked back and now he says what are you going to do about it. He stood ground in the Fourteenth district, challenged voters and carried the district for Reyburn and Cook. Col. Carson has set an example for other District employees to follow, when the Commissioners issue another order.

THE BEE congratulates Col. Carson on his manhood notwithstand the fact that there are hundreds of hungry office seekers willing to take his job. Elsewhere in this issue is a card from the brave Negro, informing the Republicans that he didn't desert his ticket.

HOME RULE.

Our esteemed contemporary the daily *Post*, is of the opinion that suffrage in the District of Columbia would be objectionable to a majority of the people. The people have very high regard for the opinion of the *Post*, but, THE BEE is of the opinion that its esteemed neighbor is in error, if it forms it judgment from the election of last Tuesday. Dr. Reyburn has been very anxious to go to a National Convention. He is an ardent advocate of suffrage, but the question is asked, will he make an effort to place a suffrage plank in the National platform? The doctor is not aware that the administration is opposed to Home Rule in the District. Will he do his duty in this particular? Judge Kimball remarked the day before election that he could not vote for Dr. Reyburn because he favored suffrage. The suffrage advocates will wait with anxiety for the arrival of this great advocate at Chicago.

Will Dr. Reyburn and Mr. John H. Cook, who declared the election of 1900 fraudulent, accept the recent election as being fair?

Will they dare to say that a fair election was held on last Tuesday?

Mr. Thomas Noyes, of the Evening *Star*, will please accept our congratulations. Crow eating in spring is not a wholesome dish. The *Star* was weak.

The defeated candidates for delegates are wiser men now.

* * *

Carl Carson defied the Commissioners. There is one Negro in office with a backbone.

* * *

THE BEE congratulates Mr. Adolph Grant Wolf on his appointment as Associate Justice of Porto Rico.

* * *

There are some truthful prophets in this age. The political prophets are the most doubtful.

* * *

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, will be nominated at Chicago, in June, if President Roosevelt is not nominated on the first ballot.

* * *

There are some Negroes who insist on having the Negro schools investigated on rumors. They had better let good enough alone.

* * *

There has been a lot of hot political air about filing a contest. Gentlemen you have a good case. Retain the editor to prepare your case. He has the facts.

* * *

Taxes and Dr. Reyburn will be District Commissioner. Carson will re-

If President Roosevelt is re-elected Wm. Cook will be made Collector of main janitor.

* * *

The election on last Tuesday puts the one of 1900 in the shade. Three candidates named the judges, while only one candidate took any part in naming them in 1900.

* * *

Col. Carson is to be congratulated on his manhood. He gave the Commissioners to understand that he didn't care the snap of his finger for their recent order. Mr. Hibbs to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

The election of Messrs. Cook and Reyburn, is very acceptable to Genl. Harries, after his defeat. All of his rail road men voted against the Cook and Reyburn ticket, yet he declares that it is his victory.

* * *

The Police Court will remain where it is. It would break Judge Kimball's heart to remove it. He must have something to boss.

While Judge Kimball is severe, he acts the part of a man.

IS BOUND TO DIE POOR.

Aged New Bedford, Mass., Miser Gives Away Property—Many Willing to Receive It.

Clark Ridley, of New Bedford, Mass., who describes himself as "a miser," has announced to his friends that he will give away all of his property before his death. Like Andrew Carnegie, he has reached the conclusion that it is a disgrace to die rich.

Ridley owns six or seven houses and is reputed to be worth $15,000. He is 85 years old. He has worked hard all his life and until this winter lived in a little cabin partly underground and hoarded his money.

Thus far Ridley has given away three houses and lots. The first, comprising a house and lot in Campbell street, was given to Catherine M. Ashley; the second, a house and lot in Shawmut avenue, went to Mrs. Laura Tripp, and a house and lot in Robeson street was given to Charles G. Allen.

News of his action in giving away his property spread and there was such a throng of people surrounding his home, waiting to put in an application for a share of the property that a policeman was required to keep the crowd away. Agents of local charitable societies were on hand with the rest.

The aged giver of buildings is not related to his beneficiaries, and has no relatives in New Bedford. He has two sisters living in Maine and one in Sacramento, Cal.

GETS VALUABLE PATENT.

Johns Hopkins Professor Secures Color Picture Rights After Long Investigation by Government.

Dr. Robert W. Wood, professor of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins university, announces that he has been granted a patent covering all rights to the fundamental invention of the process of color photography by means of Rowland's spectroscopic diffraction grating. The patent office has been five years investigating his claims to ascertain the rights of the process to an exclusive patent and protection which this affords all processes based upon it. The patent will protect his rights upon the derivative inventions.

The process at present is valuable from an academic standpoint. The photographs cannot be made on paper, but only upon glass slides, and a special viewing apparatus or electric lantern upon a screen must be used to get the optical results. By employing the diffraction grating the colored screens and pigments necessary in all other processes can be eliminated from the finished picture and duplicates can be made as easily as blue prints are struck off from an ordinary negative.

CORSET CAUSE OF CANCER.

Friction on Chest Muscles Held Responsible for Disease in Three Cases.

Writing to the London Lancet, Dr. R. C. Lucas adds a new count to the indictment against the corset, namely, that under certain circumstances it may be responsible for cancer.

Three cases have come under the doctor's notice in which cancer in women started at a point where the edge of the corset crossed the edge of the big muscle of the chest. In describing two of them he says:

"It occurred on the right side in each case and in women whose occupation led them to undue use of the right arm, and, in consequence, to excessive friction of the upper edges of the corset. Friction of the corset at this spot is, therefore, the cause of the cancerous process developing in this situation, and, to express the fact, I have given it the name of corset cancer."

Champion Cigar Consumer.

A Mr. Goodman, of London, bet that he could smoke 86 cigars down to an inch in less than 12 hours. He did it with 42 minutes to spare.

Passing of the Eskimos.

It is estimated that the Eskimo population of Alaska, Labrador and Greenland has declined from 30,000 to 15,000 in 20 years, owing to the thinning out of seal, bear and walrus.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

A CUBAN PHYSICIAN DISCOVERS REMEDY FOR DREAD DISEASE.

Made from Bark and Sap of the "Manglerojo" or Seagrape—Surprising Results Obtained from Its Use.

Dr. Matias Duque, a Cuban physician, of Havana, who has long devoted himself to the study of leprosy among the sufferers from this terrible malady in Colombia and isthmus of Panama, as well as in the Lepers' hospital at Havana, announces the discovery of a remedy for the disease, which, in numerous cases, has been tested and found to bring relief, and, in a number of instances, complete cures. The medium of cure is prepared from the bark and sap of the "manglerojo" or sea grape, which grows along the northern coast of Pinar del Rio province, west of Bahia Honda.

The physicians of the Cuban capital who have heretofore frequently expressed doubt as to the efficacy of Dr. Duque's experiments, which were first conducted under the auspices of the United States government, have now become convinced that the subvention granted by Gen. Leonard Wood to enable the specialist to carry on his experiments, and which monthly stipend of $250 has been continued by the Cuban executive, has been well expended, and are congratulating Dr. Duque on the results. He now has under his care at the Hospital San Lazaro, in Havana, more than 20 cases. The first patient placed under the new treatment more than two years ago was discharged as cured about a year ago, and several others have been released since.

Of ten subjects under Dr. Duque's treatment in one ward of the Havana hospital, one that was regarded as a specially bad case when he first began to take the treatment lacks all signs of ever having been afflicted with the disease; two others show very slight indications of leprosy, while six more appear to be improving.

One of these patients was expelled from the United States eight months ago after being held up at Port Tampa, en route to Hot Springs, Ark., and today only a medical expert might diagnose his complaint, so healthy does he appear.

Dr. Duque claims no secret or exclusive privilege, as it is his wish to relieve sufferers from leprosy the world over. It is claimed that the Indians of San Blas, on the isthmus of Panama, and those of the Colombian interior have known of the medical properties of the mangle for centuries. Duque himself made the discovery by accident, his attention being drawn to the gathering of Indians from the uplands on the sea coast at stated intervals. They always camped when the sea grape was thickest along the beach and devoted the greater portion of their time to gathering and drying mangle bark and roots.

While under treatment, Dr. Duque's patients are subjected to a diet of bread, milk, eggs and fresh beef, and are prohibited the use of wine or coffee. Each patient is required to bathe twice a day in water as hot as he can stand.

WILL AID COTTON GROWING.

Government Giving Impetus to Industry by Furnishing Sea Island Seed to Porto Ricans.

The United States government, through its agricultural experiment station at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, has determined to encourage the growing of Sea island cotton in the new possession.

Special Agent Mark D. Gardener is sending out notices that he has received a quantity of Sea island cotton seed from Edisto island, South Carolina, and that he will supply free not to exceed four pounds each to planters and farmers who wish to experiment with the seed.

The seed was bought and forwarded to Porto Rico by the office of industrial plants in the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and it is only requested that every planter or farmer making experiments shall inform the Porto Rico station of the results and send a sample of the product for transmission to Washington.

Mr. Gardener's offer is accompanied by a circular letter from President R. M. Walker, of the Walker Cotton and Industrial company, San Juan, in which Mr. Walker tells in detail how to obtain the best possible results from Sea island cotton planting in Porto Rico. Mr. Walker pleads strongly for a rigid quarantine against the Mexican cotton boll weevil and the destruction of all seed except the Sea island variety.

Heiress at the Washtub.

Miss Minta Climer, an heiress to thousands of dollars, a beautiful girl, leader in the younger society circles of Vienna, O., has pledged herself to raise $50 for the support of a mission in Armenia. For two weeks she has done washing for a few families in Vienna and has earned $12. The balance of the money, $38, she will raise by working as an ordinary hand in a factory. Her father is wealthy.

The Probable Object.

Zebras trained to work in harness are among the latest novelties in London. In the cultivation of the zebra, the Chicago Tribune remarks, it may be that our English cousins see a hope of being able to carry on their future wars without the aid of the Missouri mule.

Season for Liars Is Open.

The fish story season has been opened at Lake Okoboji with a yarn about the discovery of a fish provided with ears like a hog. The outlook, says the Sioux City Journal, is encouraging for an unusually good quality of fishy fiction this year.

GRANT JEWELS RECOVERED

Picked Up on New York Street by Peddler and Sold to Flower Woman for 50 Cents.

New York Special.

Picked up by an aged "sandwich man," making a weary patrol up and down Twenty-third street, and offered to a street peddler of automatic toys for 35 cents, and finally bought for 50 cents by Lena de Guelle, a flower woman, the family jewels worn by Gen. U. S. Grant's wife during her lifetime, and lost by his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, late Saturday afternoon, were restored to the distracted owner at the Holland house the next day.

The jewels are valued intrinsically at $6,000, but their associations made the loss irreparable to Mrs. Sartoris. She was so overcome when she beheld the gems in the flower woman's hand that she fainted and fell back unconscious on the bed.

Two rings are missing, one set with diamonds and the other holding two great emeralds, which were worn by Gen. Grant's widow to the day of her death. The toy peddler kept the "green

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.
(Daughter of the Late Gen. Ulysses S. and Mrs. Grant.)

ring," which, he said, he wanted to give to his wife, despite the protests of the flower woman, who insisted that for her 50 cents she should receive the entire collection of supposed baubles. The "sandwich man" may have the diamond ring. The police will try to locate both men.

On reaching home and displaying the gems to a neighbor, Mme. de Guelle became aware that her possessions were of marked value. She hurried to Sydney Goodacre, republican district captain, to whom she always appealed when in trouble. He advised that she keep them until a reward was offered. Next day he took the aged woman to the Holland house.

The advertisement of the loss of the jewels said a liberal reward would be paid and no questions asked, but the flower woman made no suggestion of wanting payment.

"I shall give you $50," said Mrs. Sartoris after telling how grateful she was for the return of the gems. "Will that be satisfactory?"

"It is as madam says," answered Mme. de Guelle, who is on the street in all kinds of weather from five o'clock every morning until seven o'clock in the evening, and who sleeps and eats in three little rooms in a rear tenement.

"I will give you $60," exclaimed Gen. Grant's daughter, "and $40 more when the emerald ring is recovered."

The flower woman bowed her thanks, took six ten-dollar bills, and went away.

BANKHEAD STILL ON TOP.

Veteran Alabama Congressman Defeats Capt. Hobson by a Majority of 500 Votes.

Birmingham (Ala.) Letter.

After the most momentous struggle in his 14-year term of office as congressman from the Sixth Alabama district, Capt. John H. Bankhead, the dean of the Alabama delegation, is to be returned to his seat, having defeated Capt. Richmond Pierson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, by a majority of about 600 in the primary elections.

Hobson carried his home county, Hale, by 350; Fayette, the home county

JOHN H. BANKHEAD.
(Alabama Congressman Who Worsted Capt. Hobson at Primary Polls.)

of Bankhead, by 100; Walker by 50 and Pickens by 150. Bankhead carried Tuscaloosa by 500; Sumpter by 125, Greene by 200, Lamar by 200 and Marion by 300.

There are mutual accusations of allowing republicans and populists to vote in the primary, but the result is accepted as decisive and there will be no appeal taken. A few weeks ago it was believed Bankhead was beaten. Hobson had made a campaign that for cordiality of reception and the enthusiasm that ensued has never been equaled in Alabama.

HATED AND ADMIRED.

UNIQUE POSITION OCCUPIED BY LOUISE MICHEL.

"I Would Open Banks and Prisons," Red Virgin Once Said, "and the World Would Be Quickly Rejuvenated."

Paris (France) Special.

Louise Michel, who is reported to be dying of consumption in Toulon at the age of 74, was asked once by a French statesman what she would do if the presidency of the French republic were offered her.

"I would accept it for 24 hours," the Red Virgin" answered. "Then I would open the banks and the prisons, and the world would be rejuvenated immediately."

The New York World correspondent says that before the French public knew her as the Joan of Arc of the commune, she was a teacher in a boarding school at Clermont, in the Haute-Marne. When the directress of the school retired the curate of a neighboring village, Abbe Marechal, who appreciated her highly as a teacher, raised a fund of $2,000 to put her at the head of the school.

In those days Louise Michel was an ardent Catholic. When Archbishop Sibour was assassinated she wrote some verses demanding in behalf of France, and in the name of the Virgin Mary, what Paris meant by making martyrs of her citizens.

Some time later she became free instructress at Montmartre, in Paris.

During the siege she gathered all the little ragamuffins she could find under her wing and taught them. She and they adored one another. She was no longer an ardent Catholic. She had come under the influence of Ferre.

Although no one has ever been able to say that she had a lover, perhaps unknown to herself Louise Michel gave to Ferre her deepest affection.

During the commune she, who had always had a horror of blood, seized a gun and fought heroically by the side of the male communists.

Henri Rochefort, who always showed warm sympathy for her, says: "She has been all her life one of the most extraordinary phenomena of living outside one's self. The body did not exist for her; the soul was all. I believe she could fast eight days without thinking of it. She suffered only from hunger for the stomachs of others."

Her mother, who feared for her daughter, when she saw all the perils that surrounded her, and who did not share her views, said to her one day:

"Go, then; they will tie you to the end of a chain like a strange beast,

MLLE. LOUISE MICHEL.
(Known Among Anarchists as the "Red Virgin of Paris.")

and will make you dance to amuse the people."

"Ah, well," retorted Louise, "I will go, and I will dance, and they will give me some big sous, and these people who have not eaten shall eat."

She and Duchess d'Uzes once met near the bed of a poor unfortunate girl in a Paris garret. They cemented acquaintance at once and shook hands.

Louise Michel said: "I have some poor, and no money for them."

The duchess agreed to help her with her poor.

She served her term in prison in the affair of the bakeries, when bread was taken for the starving, and just escaped being put in prison for the Boulanger affair. Then she left France suddenly for fear she would be shut up in a madhouse.

Afterward she lived in London for a time, engaging in literary and historical work. She wrote of herself:

"Aside from my career as a teacher and the part I took in the struggle for liberty at the time of the commune none of the situations of my life has depended on my will; events have guided me. None of the situations in my life can be called an aim. What would I wish to be? Anybody whatever if perfectly unknown, for with the absurd stories that collect around names made conspicuous by events (independent, also of their will), it is difficult for one to do his part of the work in the common building up of the new world."

Clemenceau said of her: "She is a Christian of the early days, one of those who had Christ not on the lips but in the heart. She is of those who would have descended smilingly in the arena, and—lost in an ecstasy—would have awaited the wild beasts singing."

Superior to Other Woods.

Teak, which has passed into a proverb as the best material for ship building, is superior to all other woods from the fact that it contains an essential oil which prevents spikes and nails driven into it from rusting.

The Emerald Needs Light.

On exposure to the light the emerald improves in color. When pearls are kept in the dark they lose their luster, but regain it in the sunlight.

SEEKING A PULP FOR PAPER.

Rapid Denudation of Suitable Forests Leads Department of Agriculture to Make Experiments.

Experiments in making wood pulp for the manufacture of paper are soon to be begun by the department of agriculture. Secretary Wilson believes this to be a most important matter, because of the fact that the forests of the United States are rapidly being denuded of timber suitable for wood pulp.

Already the experts of the bureau of chemistry, under the direction of Prof. H. W. Wiley, have demonstrated that pulp for paper-making can be made from several other woods than spruce and poplar, and that many plants and shrubs can be successfully used in its manufacture.

The department until now has been hampered in what few experiments it has made because of the lack of funds, but during the last month one of the chemists of the department has been in Maine making an investigation of the methods in use there. The experiments so far made, while demonstrating that many varieties of trees and shrubs are available for pulp-making, show that these have been raised on such a small scale that their practicability for commercial use is not known.

During the next fiscal year the experiments will be conducted with a view to obtaining all possible information on the subject, and when results have been obtained efforts will be made to have some pulp manufacturers continue the department's experiments on a larger scale.

Experiments have been made with cotton stalks in the south, but while making an excellent quality of paper there is not a sufficient quantity of the stalks grown to make newsprint paper in commercial bulk. Bagasse, the sugar cane after the juices have been extracted, has also been used successfully in the experiments, and has been found to make a good pulp for paper, but even this does not exist in sufficient quantities to make paper.

MOVE CHURCH FORTY MILES

Methodist Edifice in Kansas Is Hauled Across Prairie by Three Traction Engines.

The odd spectacle of a church moved over the prairies from town to town has been one attracting much attention in the vicinity of Peck, Kan. The Methodist church of Andale has just made the longest journey of any church on record—40 miles—coming over to Peck in the wake of three traction engines hitched tandem. The town of Andale did not need the church and Peck did, so the official boards arranged for a transfer of title, and the problem of moving the property was before them. The railroads asked a large sum for freight, and to ship the building that way meant to tear it down and rebuild it. The proposition of taking it overland, laughed at in the beginning, was finally accepted, and the movers secured three of the largest thrashing engines of the county for the purpose. The building was placed on trucks with large wheels and the long trip began. Owing to the smooth roads and the level lands of the Arkansas valley there was little trouble in the easy deportation of the structure, and passing west of Wichita it arrived at its new location without a piece of plaster disturbed and in as good condition as when it left. It is in readiness for worship, and the possessors are proud of their success in obtaining so easily a new edifice.

IS JEALOUS OF OUR NAVY.

Emperor William's Recreations Are Taken Up in Preparing Statistics for Reichstag.

One of Emperor William's recreations on board the Hohenzollern is work on statistical tables about the natives of Germany, England and the United States. When he returns to Berlin he will present these tables in suitable showcases to the reichstag.

He is particularly anxious to show the people's representatives that, although the growth of the German navy has been accelerated, it must be hastened still more if it is to keep pace with the American navy. The emperor is convinced that he has far better material to man his ships than exists in America. The men of the coast districts along the Baltic and the North seas are unsurpassed, in his estimation, as naval material.

The number of men in the German fleet at present is 32,053, next year it will be 34,482 and at the close of 1906, 40,000 trained, reliable men. For a long time the Russian and the Japanese navies chiefly concerned Emperor William as a basis for comparison; now it is the American navy.

Pigskin Grafted on Woman.

By using the skin of a pig two months old the life of Mary Grant, a colored woman of Richmond, Va., has been saved. Some weeks ago the woman was fearfully burned about the body by the explosion of a lamp. Much of her skin was destroyed, and could not be replaced by nature. Efforts were made to get her relatives to supply the necessary cuticle for grafting, but they objected. The physician in charge then procured a young white pig, which was chloroformed, and enough of the necessary hide removed and grafted on the woman.

Reason for the Word.

The newest long word is superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness. It is thought, says the Chicago Tribune, to be the outgrowth of a demand for a name applicable to some mental malady that shall be as expensive in its way as appendicitis.

Miss Virginia Steel will be married very shortly to Mr. John Smith.

* * *

Miss Mattie Moten entertained a few friends at her home last evening.

* * *

Miss Laura Pearson, of New York, is visiting her friends in this city.

* * *

There are to be a few June marriages among the members of the bar.

* * *

The Sec-To-No Musical Club is preparing to give an evening musical.

* * *

Miss A. Barrett of 2116 N street northwest, who has been home sick for a number of weeks, is able to be out again.

* * *

A prize quadrill between the Waldorff and Lafayette dancing classes will take place May 16th, at Masonic Hall, 1111 Nineteenth street northwest.

* * *

Mr. C. M. Marshall, formerly of this city, and the manager of the True Reformers Store, was in the city this week. He left for his new field, Farmville, Va.

* * *

March 9, 1904.

MR. CALVIN CHASE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

DEAR SIR:—Many thanks for your invitation to be present at a meeting of the District Republicans, on March 17, 1904.

I need scarcely say to you how dear to my heart is the subject of Home Rule for the citizens of the District of Columbia. I consider the existence of the present District government to be an outrage upon our people and a disgrace to our country. I trust in your platform you will heartily endorse for the Presidency, our noble leader, Theodore Roosevelt.

As I have DECLINED absolutely to be a candidate for the position of delegate to the next National Republican Convention, I think it will be wiser for me not to take any part in political meetings for the present.

I trust, therefore, that you will excuse my absence from your meeting on March 17, 1904.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.

Mr. Perry H. Carson, janitor of the District buildings, is a greater man than the Commissioners. When the Commissioners issued an order prohibiting District employees from taking part in the local election every man obeyed the order with the exception of Mr. Carson. This shows that he didn't came the snap of his finger for their order. He wanted the Commissioners to understand that he was a great man. What did Mr. Carson care about the place he holds under the District Government?

PERRY H. CARSON,
Boss of the District Building.

There is not a man employed under the District Government, as big as Carson is to-day. THE BEE is gratified to know that Mr. Carson has manhood and is willing to sacrifice the small job he holds under the Commissioners. He plainly showed the Commissioners that their recent order did not apply to him, under his own name he said that he was in the fight to a finish.

"COL. PERRY CARSON NOT A DESERTER.

"Editor *Post*:—I see in to-night's *Star* that I am criticised for not being on duty at the District Building. It is true, for I am on leave for thirty days. I also see a criticism for deserting the Cook and Reyburn ticket. I am not and never have been known as a quitter. I started out for Cook and Reyburn, and expect to stand by them to the last, and I ask all of my friends to do the same, because I know them to be true and loyal Roosevelt men from conviction and without a blemish on their character. Unless I am greatly deceived in the people with whom I have been identified for forty years or more, Cook and Reyburn will be overwhelmingly elected. Very truly,

PERRY H. CARSON."

Washington, May 2.

POLITICAL PROPHETS.

I would not vote for James W. Powe, because he supported the Democrats in Maryland. Parson Jones.

* * *

Simmons and Richardson will sweep the District and I name Dr. C. C. Stewart as Mr. Poes' alternate. Parson Jones.

* * *

I commend this ticket and ask my friends to vote for it. T. L. Jones. They carried 4 districts.

* * *

It is the strongest ticket in the field and Patterson and Van Wickle will be elected. Tom Noyes, in the Evening *Star*.

* * *

Reyburn and Cook are very weak and Cook is very unpopular. Evening *Star*.

* * *

"I bet you ten dollars that Patterson is elected." Louisiana Murrell.

* * *

Simmons and Poe will be elected by five thousand. Parson Jones.

* * *

"It is all over but the shout!" Bill Murrell.

* * *

Cook has no right to become a candidate for delegate and he can not serve on the committee. Geo. H. Harries.

* * *

What do you think of the Simmons-Poe combination, Mr. Brown?

It will win. Chapin Brown.

The ticket will be at the tail end in the fight. THE BEE.

* * *

You can't beat Patterson. Tom Eller.

* * *

If Chase gets off the ticket Simmons will win. R. R. Horner.

* * *

Simmons and Poe carried four districts.

* * *

Cook and Reyburn will win, said Mr. Chase, 1 p. m., May 3. W. Calvin Chase.

* * *

Harries will win with Patterson and Van Wickle. Joe West.

* * *

Patterson and Van Wickle represent the administration and will win. Geo. H. Harries.

May 3.

* * *

The election of Cook and Reyburn is the administration's victory. Geo. H. Harries, May 4th. This is after his defeat.

* * *

"I want to cut the cards after Cook shuffles them. Bill Murrell.

* * *

Has Murrell finished his shouting?

* * *

Reyburn-Cook	3,391
Van Wickle-Patterson	2,461
Simmons-Poe	1,487

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED two good printers. Write to The Bee.

A Desirable Hand Book on the World's Fair, issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Perhaps the best treatise on the World's Fair is that published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an illuminated folder of eighty-pages, setting forth the attractions of the great fair in a most admirable and complete manner. It contains some sixty-eight views of buildings, including maps of St. Louis, the original Louisiana Purchase and the World's Fair Grounds It is a resume of what may be seen at the Exposition, giving interesting and valuable information in a way that one who starts to read can hardly lay the booklet down until he has read it entire. Aside from its contents, its artistic appearance in the standard colors of the "Royal Blue and Sepia," makes it a thing to be desired. It may be had free on application to any of the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Agents, or by addressing C. W. Bassett, General Passenger Agent, or D B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & R. R., Baltimore.

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FOR NATION'S HONOR.

CAUSE AND AIMS OF JAPAN'S PRESENT CONFLICT.

Baron Keneko Declares Anglo-American Civilization in Asia Is Forever Doomed If His Country Is Defeated.

"We are not fighting because of ambition or for aggression. We do not want territory. We fight because our national honor is threatened. Every soldier and every sailor knows only that he is fighting for his nation's honor. Victory or defeat we never think of. We have simply got to fight.

"We expect to fight single-handed. We will not ask on our knees for any nation's help. We will positively never take the Chinese as our allies. It is a life and death struggle for us, but whatever the outcome we will stand before the world as a nation of civilized fighters. If we fail, the cause of Anglo-American civilization in Asia is forever doomed."

Baron Kentaro Keneko, who was minister of justice and again minister of agriculture in Japan, and who is a life member of the house of lords and one of the most influential men of his country, thus outlined his nation's cause and aims in its war with Russia.

The baron arrived in New York city recently, having come direct from Tokio. He says his visit to America is unofficial, and is for the purpose of studying trade conditions, although it is reported that he will see the president, and that he has been sent on a secret mission.

"I have no official mission whatever," protested the baron. "My object is entirely for economic obeservation. I shall take the St. Louis exposition as a center from which I expect to make a link between the United States and Japan.

"We did not want to fight. We had to. It would be absurd to think that Japan has any idea of conquering the territory of giant Russia. What we did at the beginning of this struggle was in conformity with what we learned from America. The two men who had the last to say before the final severance of diplomatic relations, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Kurino, our minister at St. Petersburg, are graduates of Harvard university. Komura was a classmate of your secretary of the navy, and Kurino was a classmate of your president.

"They learned the law of nations from you. The first blow struck by Japan after the war began was by Rear Admiral Uriu, a graduate of Annapolis, who would no more violate international law than would your own Dewey or Sampson. These two facts show the influence of American civilization on our national life.

"We are fighting to preserve the 50 years' work that we have done in the cause of civilization in the far east. If we fail our 50 years of effort will have gone for nothing. It is an unequal struggle, but we are the pioneers of Anglo-American civilization in Asia, and we have been trying to induce China and Korea to follow us. We are equipped with the material for civilization from you. If we fail now, our civilization in Asia is dead forever."

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COINAGE RECORDS BROKEN.

Mint at San Francisco Makes Over $50,000,000 During February and March.

The coinage of gold that has been taking place at the mint in San Francisco since last February was concluded March 31. Superintendent Leach said, regarding the coinage:

"The mint has undoubtedly broken all records for gold coinage since the use of money began in civilization. The amount coined this month has reached the enormous sum of $33,113,500, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day; in fact, the deliveries to the superintendents from the coinage departments during the last four days averaged $1,550,000 per day. This, with the sum of $21,580,000 coined in February, makes a total of $54,693,500. In weight, this amount would make more than 110 tons, or a little more than four big car loads of 25 tons each.

"A research of books and records pertaining to coinage matters fails to show any account of a coinage executed in the same length of time equal to this in any of the other nations of the world."

Rare Handkerchief.

Queen Margharita of Italy is the possessor of a magnificent handkerchief, which outrivals in beauty and value any little square of lace on the continent, though it has its peers in the orient. It dates from the end of the fifteenth century in age, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It is entirely composed of the purest primitive Venetian lace, and is valued at $10,000.

A Sad Blow.

It will greatly pain the members of the New York Four Hundred, says the Chicago Daily News, to read the speech of the Massachusetts congressman who declares there are no social grades in this country.

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MAN EATS TOO MUCH.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS BY AN EASTERN PROFESSOR.

Average Individual Consumes Two or Three Times Food He Needs Thereby Undermining Health and Happiness.

The average man eats from two to three times as much food as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor. If he will divide an ordinary meal into three meals he will be healthier and happier and never will have a "grouch."

Such is the contention of Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale, who recently has conducted a series of experiments to determine if the average human being is not eating too much.

Prof. Chittenden read a paper before the National Academy of Sciences at Washington recently, describing the results of his experiments. He also called attention to his own health and vigor, and declared he had been experimenting on himself by cutting down the amount of his own food.

The professor said three classes of men were experimented on—several professors at school, several students, and a squad of United States soldiers.

There was a gradual reduction of meat and other proteid foods, with little increase in starch and other foods, in nearly all the tests. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. In only one case was meat entirely eliminated from the diet.

At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six months until nearly a year, and were concluded only a few days ago, the entire lot of men who had been Prof. Chittenden's subjects were in the best of health.

Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partly owing to their regular physical exercises during the experiments and partly owing, Prof. Chittenden believes, to the less amount of food eaten.

The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard and from a third to half as much as the average man eats.

SWEARS OFF IN STREET.

Pittsburg Magistrate Helps a Young Friend to Take Pledge in Full View of Crowd.

During the late hours one afternoon recently, when the financial district of Pittsburg was crowded with persons having business with the banks and brokers, an interesting scene was enacted in view of the crowd.

A young man who for some months had been looking steadily on wine while it was red came to the conclusion that he had been having a big time long enough.

With his mind firmly made up to swear off he started for a Fourth avenue building in which he had been told a position was awaiting him, provided he could assure the man in charge that he would attend to business. At Wood street and Fourth avenue he ran into a police magistrate and told him of his resolve. The magistrate suggested that he take a pledge to stop drinking for six months, to help him keep the obligation. To this the young man consented, and in view of the pedestrians the youth removed his hat and raised his hand, repeating the words of a pledge as the magistrate spoke them.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the youth went to the office and told the man in charge he had taken the pledge before the magistrate at the street corner. He was put to wark.

MANY PAUPERS IN LONDON.

Nearly 700,000 Persons Received Aid in England and Wales in One Month Recently.

A further reading of the British distress barometer has been issued in the form of an official white paper giving the latest statistics of pauperism. This shows that at the end of January the number of persons in receipt of either indoor or outdoor relief in England and Wales was 769,029, the highest total at the corresponding period of the year since 1895. Put in another way, 23.0 out of every 1,000 inhabitants in England and Wales were, at the end of January last, classed as paupers.

Judged by these returns, London takes a very poor position, for at the end of January 117,367 paupers, or nearly a seventh of the whole number in England and Wales, were resident in London. In London, indeed, there were 25.4 paupers to every 1,000 inhabitants, compared with the proportion, already mentioned, of 23.0 for the rest of the country.

Buttons to Boom a Town.

Anderson, Ind., has adopted a novel means of securing new industries. Celluloid buttons were secured and sold at the price of one dollar each to the citizens and the funds secured in this way, amounting to $50,000, will be used as bonus money for new enterprises. The town has grown over double in the past 12 years, and the citizens will try to repeat the trick in the next ten.

Masses Versus Classes.

A Yale professor is credited with saying that the masses eat too much. He said this, doubtless, according to the Chicago Tribune, for the benefit of the classes.

RARE SAILFISH IS CAUGHT.

Lucky Cincinnati Fisherman Is Offered $300 for His Catch, But Refuses It.

The luckiest Cincinnati fisherman this year is Edward Hart, who recently caught a large sailfish, a few miles at sea, off Miami, Fla.

This fish is one of the rarest known to science. Previous to the one caught by Mr. Hart there had been but four others captured; three of them are in European museums and one is at the Smithsonian institution.

As soon as the officials of the Smithsonian institution at Washington learned of Mr. Hart's lucky catch they telegraphed to him an offer of $300 for the fish.

The offer was declined by Mr. Hart. He will have taxidermist mount the fish, after which this member of the finny tribe will be presented by Mr. Hart to the Queen City club.

The one caught by the Cincinnatian weighs 75 pounds and is a perfect specimen of its kind.

These sailfish are peculiarly constructed. On their backs is a sort of a pocket from which they can put up a fibrous oval fin, which forms a sail for the fish when moving at the surface of the ocean. When the wind is blowing strong these fish can travel at a rapid rate when their sail is set.

On the under part of the fish is a long fin, which they can draw entirely into the body as they sail.

The long sword protruding from the fish's head makes this tribe a formidable enemy to the other fishes. Sailfish are found only along the Florida coast.

A few days after Mr. Hart caught his specimen he saw two or three others sailing on top of the water and going at a rapid rate.

FOURTH WIFE AT AGE OF 85.

Wealthy Octogenarian Claims He Is Setting Good Example to the Younger Generation.

In the presence of his son, eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, James S. VanCourt, a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who is in his eighty-sixth year, and three times a widower, was married the other night to Mrs. Louisa Pines. The bride, who is about 40 years of age and handsome, is a widow and has one son ten years old. Mr. VanCourt said:

"This is my fourth experience, and I take it that I am setting a good example to the younger generation. I was married the first time at the age of 22. Twelve years later my first wife died, and I was married again at 34. My third marriage occurred when I was 67 years old. The third time I was married I was engaged at nine o'clock in the morning and married at 11 o'clock."

Then Mr. VanCourt laughed heartily.

"My third wife," continued Mr. VanCourt, "was a New York school teacher. She died last July, and since that time I have been very lonely. That is the principal reason why I have chosen a fourth wife. I have a very comfortable home and I did not want to break up housekeeping and go out into the world at my advanced age. Mrs. Pines came along, and, after a courtship of about two months, we struck a bargain."

NEW GERM-KILLING PROCESS

Swissvale, Pa., Man Declares He Has Wonderful Preparation—Would Clean Pittsburg Water.

Arthur Nestfield, of Swissvale, Pa., declares that he has discovered a process whereby all the water in Pittsburg's reservoirs can be rid of typhoid fever and other germs, and all poisonous matter, at an expenditure of about $25. Nestfield's means of sterilization is contained in a secret chemical which he mixes and rolls into small pills, and places them in the water. Five minutes after the pill has been deposited in the water, he says, all the germs are dead and the water is free from poisonous matter.

The preparation was discovered by Nestfield and his brother, Dr. V. R. Nestfield, of the English army. Since coming to Pittsburg he has been interested in water filtration. He asserts that if his preparation is used in drinking water all danger of typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery will be gone. He also declares that the mud coated water pipes of the city would be cleared with the chemical if used in the water, and that once cleared of germs they would remain so as long as the preparation was used in the reservoir. The preparation can be used in any quantity and its inexpensiveness is one of its strong points.

Pliny Was Too Slow.

Here is another case where the poets have antedated the scientists, according to the New York Tribune. Dr. Francolini, of Rome, Italy, has published a statement to the effect that the source of the Clitumnus, a small Umbrian river sacred to the Romans, may contain radium, basing his opinion on a description of Pliny and on passages in the works of many writers and poets, from Virgil to Byron. The waters at the source of the river are the color of violet. The matter is being investigated by scientists.

Experience or Theory?

That New York woman who says flirting is as necessary as it is pleasant will please pardon us, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for assuming that she speaks from experience and is not gladdening us with mere theoretical guff.

Others Have Been There.

The Chicago Daily News remarks that Alexieff is not the first man to discover the unpleasant consequences of occupying a job several sizes too large to be a fit.

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Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
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Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4 00 hal dozen up.
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TAUGHT BOYS TO SMOKE.

Schoolmasters in England Gave Instructions in Use of Pipe and Tobacco 100 Years Ago.

At first sight the recent agitation for legislation to prevent the sale of tobacco to boys seems to show a state of affairs previously unknown. That such is not the case, however, is shown by a story of the closing years of the seventeenth century as related by De Rochefort, the French traveler, says the New York Herald.

During his visit to Worcester, England, he records, he was asked by his guide if it was the custom in France, as in England, that when children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books their pipes and tobacco, and that, at a stated hour, the master smoked with them, "teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." There is ample corroboration that this is no mere idle tale.

What may be called the golden age of smoking was reached in the reign of Queen Anne. For over a century the use of tobacco had gradually but steadily increased in popularity amongst the people of England. From the end of Queen Anne's reign until the last 30 years or so the practice of snuffing the herb usurped the place of the pipe among the cultured, though smoking never lost its hold upon the working classes.

In Cases of Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the cases of suicide there is no grasp at all.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men. Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of $100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn.

Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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Do not be deceived by those who advertise a $60.00 Sewing Machine for $20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from $15.00 to $18.00.
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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *11.00 a.m., *6.20, p. m.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1:20 night.
PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *11.00 a. m. *8.45p. m., and 1.00 night.
COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p. m.
WINCHESTER †8.35 a. m., †4.15, 5.30 and 6.20 p. m.
LURAY, †4.15 p.m.
ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, 8.30, †12.00 noon, *5.20, p. m.
FREDERICK, †8.35, $9.15, †11.00, a. m., $4 †4.30 †6.20 p. m.
HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m
BOYD and way points, †8.35, $9.15 a. m., $1.15 †4.30, †5.30, $10.15, 11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35, $9.15 a. m., †12.00, $1.15, †3.30, †4.30, †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 $10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, †8.35, $9.15, a. m., $1.15, †4.30., †5.30, p. m.
BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, x7.20, 8.00 x8.30, 8.35, x9.00 x9.30, x 10.00 11.00 a.m. x12.00 noon, x12.05 x1.00, x2.00, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30 4.40, x5.00, x5.20, 6.00, 6.30 x7.00 x8.00, x10.00 x11.30 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.00 x8.30, x9.00, 11 a.m. x1.00, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, x5.00 5.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

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All trains illuminated with Pintsch light
For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston, and the East, *3:00 *7:00 (Diner), †8:30 (Limited), $9:00 (Diner). †10.00 (Diner) a. m. *1.00 (Limited). *3.00 ("Royal Limited," Diner). †4.00 (Limited only). *5.00 (Diner). 8.00, 11.30 p. m.
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909 7th street Northwest.
Desiring has been to obtain for family use the purest and most wholesome wines and distillates, selection should be made from 307 beverages in the enormous stock of Chris Xander's Quality House.
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BERI MEDICINAL NIZZA OLIVE OIL
the thinnest pressing, easily assimilated by delecate stomachs and dyspeptics. To preserve its freshness and curative virtues imported in small (5 oz.) bottles and sold at 25 cents by the sole distributor.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SPEED.

Average Largely in Excess of All European Roads — Statement Proved by Expert's Figures.

George P. Punll, a railway expert, has prepared statistics showing that the speed in actual running of American railroad trains is higher than that of the trains of European roads. The average speed of 55 trains between Jersey City and Philadelphia is 43.52 miles an hour; 30 trains between New York and Buffalo, 39.46; three trains between Buffalo and St. Louis, 38.78; 21 trains from New York to Boston, 39.06; ten trains from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 37.12. The average speed of trains from Leipsic to Hamburg is 39.46; from Bremen to Nuremburg, 38.61; from Munich to Frankfort, 34.41.

The speed of fast expresses is highest over the Reading and Pennsylvania from Atlantic City to Camden, 67.66 and 66.92 respectively. The Mediterranean express from Paris has a speed of 59.72; the Empire state express, 54.40; the Hamburg express, the Edinborough express, the Plymouth express and the Twentieth Century limited come in order. The fastest express to St. Petersburg, from Ostend, has an average speed of 35.30; the express from Paris to Madrid runs 33.70; the California limited, of the Atchison, 32.79, and the Overland limited, of the Northwestern and Union Pacific, 32.32

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl wi' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

G. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become burglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honerable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up, cannot afford to participate the lieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your alti will not p

ADVERTISES MATRIMONY.

Missourian Advances Reasons Why Young People Should Marry —His Motives.

Thomas M. Skaggs, of Sturgeon, Mo., is believed to be the first man to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the advantages of matrimony. He carries a regular advertisement in the Leader, the only paper in Sturgeon, in which each week he advances some new reason why the young people should marry. As a result of his vigilant advertising campaign the number of marriages in Sturgeon and vicinity has greatly increased.

Mr. Skaggs is not inspired by wholly unselfish motives. He is a notary public and performs marriage ceremonies, for which he receives a fee. It is necessary to make application for a license before a notary public, and he receives a fee for that service also.

As Sturgeon is not the county seat, prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain their licenses in Columbia. To simplify matters and make the road to matrimony easy, Mr. Skaggs has made arrangements with the marriage license clerk in Columbia to send licenses by mail on his application. This saves the young persons a trip to Columbia, and when they are in a hurry to marry they can obtain a license by telephone. One of Mr. Skaggs' characteristic advertisements reads as follows:

"Take my advice, young man. Get married and let me send for the license for you. I can keep a secret."

Although preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign, they have been left far behind by his progressive methods. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

Output for 1903 Shows That Heavier Bessemer Rails Are in Demand.

A recent issue of the Bulletin, the official organ of the American Iron and Steel association, makes the following announcement concerning the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails during the year 1903:

"The total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1903 will be 8,577,228 gross tons, against 9,138,363 tons in 1902, a decrease of 561,135 tons, or over six per cent. The production of 1902 was much the largest in our history.

"The production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails was 2,813,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1902 of 2,876,293 tons. The production in 1903 was 62,710 tons less than in 1902, when the maximum production was reached.

"There was a large increase in 1903 in the production of Bessemer steel rails weighing 85 pounds and over, as compared with 1902, and a considerable decrease in rails weighing 45 pounds and over and less than 85 pounds. The production in 1903 of rails weighing less than 45 pounds also shows a decrease.

"The total production of rails in 1903 will include rails made from open hearth steel, rails rolled from purchased Bessemer blooms, rails rerolled by nonproducers of Bessemer steel ingots, and iron rails. The total from all these sources in 1902 amounted to 71,640 tons."

NAIL CAUSES DEATH.

Lodges in Negro's Appendix and Goes Through the Intestine with Fatal Results.

Seeds have caused appendicitis, and colds have caused it, but it is seldom that the pathological origin can be traced to an inch and a half wire nail, as in the case of William Bibb.

Bibb was a Pullman porter, 53 years old. He died in the University hospital at Philadelphia after an interesting medical record. Cirrhosis of the liver was supposed to be the cause of death, but the negro had heart trouble also, and he had been operated upon more than a year ago for an abscess of the abdomen, which could not be located at that time.

Dr. James Tyson had the body opened, and as soon as the appendix was exposed the nail was discovered skewered clean through the intestine. It is supposed that Bibb swallowed the nail more than a year ago, although he did not report it to the doctosr. The appendix and the nail have been put in the laboratory of the Medical hall as a curio.

HOLDS DIVORCE RECORD.

Indiana Woman Separated from Seven Men in the Course of Nine Years.

Miss Lizzie McCarty, of Marion, Ind., enjoys the distinction of having been married seven times in nine years. The first husband was Jesse Hammer, whom she married when she was 20 years old, and was divorced from him three months later. Two months later she married him again, and in less than four months got a divorce from him. Her third husband, Lemuel Moore, was sent to the Michigan City prison and she obtained a divorce from him. She moved to Tipton and there married Levi Jack, from whom, in less than a year, she got a divorce. The trouble killed this husband, it is said. Then she married Eli Coats at Tipton and lived with him two years, when she got a divorce on account of cruel treatment. She went to Marion and married Ed. Hunt, from whom she obtained a divorce after six months. She resumed her maiden name.

May Be.

New York has a Joan of Arc, who looks like a southern girl. Perhaps, says the Chicago Daily News, she is the maid of New Orleans.

IS CHAMPION SPELLER

MISSOURI TEACHER CLAIMS NO ONE CAN BEAT HIM.

Is Open for Contest with Anyone That Knows the English Language—Has Already Vanquished Several Claimants.

For 32 years Prof. David Jones, a district schoolteacher, living near Lancaster, Mo., has been going around with a spelling chip on his shoulder, begging anything that talks English and walks on two legs to come along and knock it off. In that period five or six spellers have invaded Lancaster with blood in their eyes and dictionaries under their arms. They left town with the explanation that they were out of practice, or growling at the pronouncer. In consequence of which Prof. Jones closes his letters with the inscription: "The greatest English speller the world has ever produced."

In 1875 Prof. Jones had a spelling bout with a learned doctor of the University of Kansas. At the end of four hours the Missouri spelling Goliath won. He had missed only 14 words to the Jayhawker's 17. The match was close enough to be decidedly interesting, and Prof. Jones' championship belt was in greater danger than on any other occasion during the third of a century he has claimed it as his own.

In 1884, Mr. Triplett, the champion speller of Benton county, Mo., came to Lancaster to have a go at Prof. Jones, but he was easy. He carried home an unabridged dictionary with the words he missed encircled with blue pencil marks, a delicate suggestion from his rival.

At a church entertainment last winter, Prof. Jones spelled correctly 15,000 words.

For several years Prof. Jones has been trying to get the best spellers the state to organize like newspaper men, bankers and other craftsmen, but the spellers seem to be backward about taking hold of the enterprise. Prof. Jones argues that printers, stenographers and all those having to do with words owe it to their employers to perfect themselves in spelling, and, as the art is rarely acquired in school, he thinks an association for the object of acquiring proficiency in orthography by the workers with pen and paper should be encouraged.

"I am acquainted with a very pleasant young lady who aspires to be a stenographer," said Prof. Jones recently. "I asked her the important question in her line of work. 'Oh, my spelling never bothers me,' she said, lightly. In truth, it didn't—it was her employer who suffered."

The philosophy of spelling, Prof. Jones sums up as follows: "Spelling is not mastered in '12 easy lessons,' and he who would walk with the elect must sacrifice hours to study, as in any other thing worth knowing. Good spelling is an evidence of culture. Did you ever hear a person who can properly spell and define words that range out of the ordinary, use slang or incorrect expressions? To spell well also implies the ability to talk well. Some accuse me of egotism about my spelling. Perhaps they are right, but most people are proud of something or other, and I'm thankful for my gift just as other men are of their powers of oratory or ability to break down the other side's center in football."

CAN READ BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Kansas Supreme Court Renders Its Opinion to This Effect—Decision of Lower Court Affirmed.

The Kansas supreme court has rendered an opinion which in effect declares that the Bible may be read in the public schools of that state. It is customary to read the Bible or repeat the Lord's prayer as an opening exercise in nearly every Kansas school.

The case is one brought by J. B. Billard, of Topeka, to compel the city board of education to permit his son Phillip to reenter the public schools from which he had been suspended because, on the advice of his father's attorneys, he refused to attend school in the morning exercises when the Bible and selections from the Psalms were read to the pupils. The district court refused to order the board of education to readmit the pupil, and this decision has been affirmed. The supreme court says:

"A public school teacher who, for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their regular studies, repeats the Lord's prayer and the twenty-third psalm as a morning exercise, without comment or remark, in which none of the pupils is required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrines."

Elected by Toss of Coin.

Chumleigh, a little Devonshire village in England, has elected a rural district councilor in a novel way. There were two candidates, and at a meeting it was suggested that they should toss a coin instead of going to a poll. This was agreed to, and with the aid of a shilling the election was settled.

Galatea Comes to Life.

Our cable dispatches recently stated that "good form" now requires animated gestures and speaking smiles from the London ladies who have so long cultivated the stony stare. It will be a queer performance, says the New York World, until they get used to it.

A Human Freak.

A woman who asks the police to find her husband says that a part of his right ear is missing. If the rest of the ear isn't missing, asks the Chicago Daily News, how does it happen that the man is? Has he detachable ears?

YOUTH AND AGE IN UNION.

Buffalo Woman Aged Seventy, and Worth $500,000, Weds Syrian of Twenty-Eight.

In the marriage of Gabriel Abu Kalil, 28 years of age, a Syrian who came to this country ten years ago, and Miss Margaretta Johnson, of Buffalo, who in the 70 years of her spinsterhood has accumulated a fortune of more than $500,000 there is a most remarkable union of youth with age.

After a courtship of several years the marriage was recently solemnized at New York in the Church of St. Chrysostom by Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, rector of the church.

It was while the young Syrian was selling oriental jewelry in Buffalo that Miss Johnson met him. She soon became interested in his personality far more than in his wares. That was between five and six years ago. Although before she met Kalil nothing had been farther from Miss Johnson's thoughts than matrimony she found that she had become so attached to the young man that her life was incomplete without him.

It appears to have been about two years ago that the subject of marriage first began to be discussed between them. Such of her friends as she took into her confidence warned Miss Johnson against taking the step and pointed to the difference in their ages and to the fact that while she was wealthy the Syrian was comparatively poor. But protests of all sorts were useless in turning her from her purpose.

Until a few days ago the marriage was kept secret. When Mrs. Kalil was asked why she had never married before she said she had not had time to think about it.

GIRLS DISPLAY READY WIT.

Adopt Unique Method of Winning Contest with Gang of Men at Cincinnati.

By the quick wit and courage of two pretty girls a Cincinnati telephone company was prevented from erecting a pole in the alley in the rear of their residence. Mrs. H. L. Reed owns the place and after the workmen had dug a deep hole in the "shot gravel," it seemed to undermine the foundation of her house, and she complained to the city electrician and building inspector. These officials hurried to the place, but declared the foundation would not be affected after the pole was in the ground. They left and the workmen commenced digging. As soon as the hole was completed one of the men jumped in, as he feared the woman or her daughters might throw some obstacle into it. To his surprise, the two handsome girls sprang into the hole after him and refused to get out. The man climbed out and left the girls holding the fort. Only the heads of the young ladies were above ground. The other men had the pole ready to put into the hole, but could not do so without injuring the girls. The scene attracted a large crowd and excitement ran high. At this juncture the city electrician came back, and, sizing up the situation, advised the foreman of the laborers to give it up and erect the pole elsewhere. The plucky girls refused to get out of the hole until assured that it would be filled up with dirt at once, which was done, amid the cheers of the amused spectators.

ANCIENTS' IDEA OF LOVE.

Scholars of Antiquity Called Cupid's Art a Mental Disorder—Could Be Diagnosed by Pulse Action.

An article on love recently published by the London Lancet has created much discussion on all sides. The paper declares that the idea of love being a disease "has the sanction of venerable antiquity."

"Apart from the Greek and Roman classics," says the Lancet, "it is a commonplace of the seventeenth century writers on medicine, such as the learned German Gregorius Horstius, who in a long academic dissertation on the nature of love showed it to be a mental disorder, while one of his opponents spoke of it as a result of poisoning by philters.

"Christopher Bilitzer averred that the best physicians could diagnose the disease from the action of the pulse, and reminded his audience—for the erudite disputants were being listened to by the nobility and gentry of Giessen—that Galen himself, after observing the pulse of the wife of Menippus, discovered her to be in love with one Pylades, and by his professional discretion was able to restore her to a better state of mind."

SELLS HEART FOR $5,000.

Johns Hopkins University Buys Musical Cardiac Organ of Edward Lewis.

Edward Lewis, a Pole, who has been giving exhibitions of his "musical heart" at medical colleges, has sold his heart to the Johns Hopkins university for $5,000. He said the university had paid him $500 down and would pay the remaining $4,500 to his widow or heirs.

Lewis' home is in Chicago, but he has been exhibiting his remarkable heart at the Marion Sims Medical college, at St. Louis. His heart thumps with a musical sound that can be heard distinctly when the ear is held near his breast.

The peculiarity is due, he says, to a saber wound at the hands of a Russian guard while he was held in a Siberian prison.

More Appropriate.

Russians propose to change the name of Port Arthur to Port Nicholas. It seems, remarks the Washington Post, that Port McGinty would be more appropriate.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.

J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

IN THE EAST.

Corean commerce amounts to about $15,000,000 per annum, the imports being double the exports.

A Japanese poem is generally limited to five lines, containing five, seven, five, seven, and seven syllables.

Japan was the last nation to enter the circle of world powers, but her emperor's pedigree makes the pedigrees of other sovereigns look shabby. He is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken, direct descent, the founder of his house being contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 666 B. C.

Manchuria will be a successful competitor for the flour trade of the orient. The land is very fertile; there is cheap coal for the millers; the subsidized ships will make low rates and farmers are satisfied with 20 to 30 Mexican cents a day. The necessities of the rural people are few. The men, women and children labor in the fields and maintain a cheap, lowly life, living in mud houses and sleeping on mud beds. The entire household furniture and outfit is no greater than could be carried in a single wheelbarrow.

PATENT LAW.

A patent for a device, which states that a part is preferably made of a stated material, is not rendered invalid by the fact that when such part is made of a certain other material the device is inoperative.

Equity is without jurisdiction of a suit for infringement, where prior to its commencement defendant had ceased to infringe and was at that time neither threatening nor intending to continue infringement.

The fact that an invention constitutes an important and desirable improvement in an art, in the development of which many inventors have participated without making such improvement, affords persuasive evidence of patentability.

MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Educational Institution in the North Allows Its Students to Study in the Sunny South.

Competition is so keen and educational opportunities so numerous that all sorts of inducements are held out by the various institutions to win students to their respective ranks, but it has remained for one of the foremost universities of the north to formula a plan whereby students may work under continually sunny conditions, says the New York Herald.

Under this system students may receive credit for work accomplished in a small institution in the far south, the same as if done in the large northern university. So that a student matriculating in the fall quarter in the north may spend the winter quarter in the sunny south and then return for the spring quarter to the north, migrating with the birds, as it were.

The same method holds with some of the instructors. Even the catalogue of the southern university advises students to furnish themselves with fishing tackle and guns, as outdooor sports are most heartily encouraged. Is not this making education come easy?

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Heaven is not so high but a little child can tiptoe and reach it.

Any fool in the country can look wise, but he won't set the river on fire with his wisdom.

Misery likes company, but you needn't feel sociable when you see her coming. —Atlanta Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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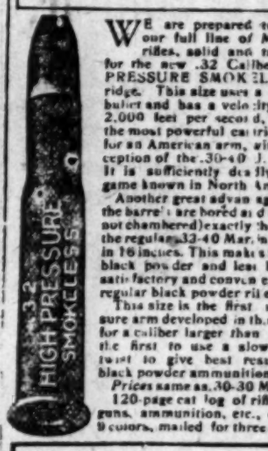

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

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The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

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CRAZED BY DESERT TRIP.

Tradesman Who Undertook Task of Walking from 'Frisco to Los Angeles Becomes Mental Wreck.

Should Louis Knittle, at present of Los Angeles, Cal., ever decide to return to San Francisco it will no doubt be on a railroad train and not on foot. His experiences in trying to get to Los Angeles from the north by the latter mode resulted in his being brought before Judge Ewing and the medical board on the charge of being an insane person.

Knittle is a tailor by trade. He wanted to come to Los Angeles, but did not have the railroad fare. He therefore decided to walk. He had little trouble in getting as far as Visalia, where he obtained work and recuperated.

Then he started out to cross the desert. He told the court that his mind is more or less a blank regarding that portion of his journey. He took a little food with him when he started out, and he managed to get a little water here and there, but he had simply staggered on as one in a dreadful dream. In this condition he finally reached Lancaster, the principal town in the Antelope valley. Then he knew no more until he found himself in the county jail in Los Angeles.

He was brought here by the constable of Lancaster in a demented condition, but rest and good care gradually restored his reason. After hearing his story the medical board decided that there was no ground for his further detention and he was discharged.

Donkeys in Persian Army.

The Persian army strikes a stranger with wonder, and he is apt to imagine that he is gazing upon the gathering of opera bouffe characters. To every three characters a donkey is assigned, for there is neither baggage train nor commissariat. On this donkey is placed the worldly wealth of its three masters and their musket. Occasionally the veiled wife of a soldier bestrides the beast.

Speaking in the Open Air.

Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 feet at either side, and 30 feet behind.

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Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 25, as follows;

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $33.60 from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.00 from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $23 00 from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets will be sold on May 17, and on other dates to be announced later, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $17.00 from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

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For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Other Alphabetical Rays.

With the X-rays and N-rays discovered, says the Chicago Daily News, the scientists can proceed at their leisure to fill in the other rays from A to Z.

STUDYING THE MARTIANS.

London Scientist Discloses Curious Observations Regarding Irrigation Canals on Planet Mars.

Percival Lowell, the well-known Englishman, who has long been a student of the planet Mars, has lately made some curious observations throwing a new light on the probable inhabitants.

In studying the canals, which have been known for 30 years as intersecting the Martian continent in all directions, he has discovered an interesting feature of their use. There are two canals called by astronomers Thoth and Amenthes, which come alternately into the telescope's field of view. Mr. Lowell maintains that it is evident they are dependent on a single water supply, which is admitted to each in turn. This is further proof that the canals are not accidental markings of the planet's surface, but artificial channels of irrigation regulated by the Martians, as the systems fed by the Nile and Ganges are regulated by Egypt and India.

An objection to the theory is the huge size of the canals. Many are calculated to be at least 60 miles wide, making it difficult to imagine any kind of sentient creature able to deal with such gigantic works. On the other hand, the so-called canals are perhaps not actual water channels themselves, but broad tracts of cultivated land, which are only distinguishable from the surrounding desert when the crops ripen.

Mr. Lowell concludes that the alternation of the visibility of Thoth and Amenthes proves that the Martians are obliged to economize their scanty supply of water for irrigating cultivable land in the vast sections so as to combat a perennial water famine.

DEATHS FOLLOW DOG'S HOWL

Tom Sawyer's Theory Vindicated by Strange Occurrences in Bangor, Me.

A black dog whose owner was unknown was howling for two weeks around Elm street, Saco. He sat in front of a house with his head turned skyward and kept up a continual unearthly howl, which could be heard within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

There have been an unusual number of deaths in that neighborhood recently, and it is claimed that this dog has howled in advance in front of every house in which a death has occurred. The superstition has held good in six instances, and Saturday the dog was dividing his time between two houses in which there is sickness, howling for awhile before one of them and then taking his station before the other. Some people in the neighborhood are a good deal worked up about it.

Nobody was able to get near enough to the dog to get a shot at him, and when driven off he soon returned. The superstition is as old as the hills. It is claimed that within a radius of 200 yards from a central point in that neighborhood 12 deaths have occurred within less than that number of months.

SKRYDLOFF HAS A RECORD.

Interesting Cases of the Russian Vice Admiral Who Will Succeed Makaroff.

St. Petersburg Special.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who has been selected by the czar to succeed the late Admiral Makaroff at Port Arthur, entered the Russian naval service in 1862 at the age of 18 years. As a junior officer he first distinguished himself in the Turkish campaign of 1877. He was then a lieutenant of the naval guards, who sail principally on imperial yachts. He undertook a day torpedo attack on a Turkish man of war, employing a steel launch which had been transformed into a torpedo boat. He had with him Ensign Niloff, now a rear Admiral in the Russian navy in command of the naval guards. There also was with him at that time the artist Verestchagin, who went as a volunteer and who is reported to have gone down with the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur.

Skrydloff was unsuccessful in the torpedo attack, but was rewarded with the St. George cross for his dashing attempt and for personal bravery. He was shot through both legs and was unable to participate further in the Turkish campaign. Subsequently he was promoted to the grade of commander and was made captain of the sloop Strelok. While commanding that vessel he sent his paymaster ashore at Hayti when the latter was detained. Capt. Skrydloff demanded his release upon penalty of a bombardment and his paymaster was brought to the ship.

VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.
(Appointed to Succeed Admiral Makaroff at Port Arthur.)

He succeeded to the rank of captain and was given command of the Dimitri Benoski, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron and afterward flagship of the Pacific station. Promotion to rear admiral followed, and for two years he served as inspector of torpedoes.

He was in command of the Mediterranean squadron during the Crete troubles and his services in that connection commended him to his government. Subsequent to that he commanded the Pacific fleet for three years. He rose to the grade of vice admiral in 1900, and last year he was assigned to command the Black sea fleet and ports.

HOT TIME IN TENNESSEE.

Political Pot Is Already Boiling and Both Parties Will Conduct Lively Campaign.

Memphis (Tenn.) Special.

There is greater activity in republican circles in Tennessee than has been apparent for ten years.

Jesse M. Littleton, a lawyer of prominence, has been named as the party standard bearer, being the choice of Representative Brownlow. The convention was the most harmonious held in years. The republicans say they will elect their man, but politicians in that section of the state are unable to figure out a chance for him.

The struggle for the senatorship between Senator Bate and Former Gov. McMillin is overshdaowing the gubernatorial race, but it is not believed the democratic party will materially lose strength as the result of the bitter contest, except possibly in Knox county, where the factions have split and where the republicans will probably elect their legislative candidates unless a compromise is effected. Gov. Frazier, who will be renominated, will go before the people stronger than two years ago.

JESSE M. LITTLETON.
(Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Tennessee.)

The whisky question will enter largely into the campaign, it being openly charged by Dr. Falk, president of the Anti-Saloon league, that Mr. Littleton is in league with the saloon interests. The republican answer to this charge was a temperance plank in the platform reaffirming the declaration of 1902 on the extension of the four-mile law. Democratic majorities in Tennessee have been on the increase for the last few years, Frazier having 39,000 plurality in 1902, against McMillin's 25,000 plurality two years previous.

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WILL TRANSPLANT HEART.

Rare Operation to Be Performed on Boy in New York City by Dr. Grausman.

One of the rarest operations known to medical science will be performed at New York city in a few days on six-year-old Van Norden Faunt, who is to have his heart transplanted from the right side of his body to the usual working sphere of every well-organized heart.

All his life the little fellow has been laboring with a heart that has been swinging from the right side of his breast to the left, like the pendulum of a clock. He is of ordinary height, well developed and healthy, but his mother declares he is the most excitable youngster in the world.

The least sudden noise will cause the boy's heart to beat with almost incredible rapidity. For some time past Dr. E. P. Grausman has been studying the case.

"Van Norden's case," said Dr. Grausman, "is one of the most peculiar I have ever had to deal with. I cannot make any statement until I have performed the operation."

MOUNTAIN IS NOW A LAKE.

Supposed Earthquake in New England Thought to Have Been Fall of Volcanic Cone.

A muddy lake marks the spot in Maine where a big hill known as Bald mountain had stood out in bold relief for centuries and is taken as proof that the recent New England earthquake had its origin in northern Maine. A guide reports the transformation complete. Bald mountain was situated in Tibique valley, a few miles from the New Brunswick line. Natives who live near say they always thought the hill queer, because at the base were boiling springs so warm that one could not put his hand in them even in winter. Near by is a hill called Plaster rock, which furnishes plaster. This was recently analyzed and found to consist of merely melted rock and earth, and all this leads to the belief now that Bald mountain was the cone of a volcano, and when it sank caused what was then thought an earthquake.

Up and Down.

With steel structures burning up in Baltimore and falling down in New York, the plain thinking, average man, remarks the New York News, will be disposed to doubt whether some of our modern improvements in building are what the experts crack them up to be.

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SENATORS FROM KANSAS.

Hoodoo Which Seems to Attach to Line of "Fated Succession"—Bad Luck Follows Them.

John T. Ingalls' "fated succession" is vividly recalled to mind by the present trouble in which Senator Burton finds himself. The brilliant Atchison statesman so designated the line of Kansas United States senators that started out with Gen. James H. Lane.

Those in the "fated succession," says the Topeka Capital, were James H. Lane, Edward G. Ross, Robert Crozier, Alexander Caldwell, James M. Harvey, Preston B. Plumb, Bishop K. Perkins, John Martin, Lucien Baker and the present Senator J. Ralph Burton. Lane committed suicide. Ross committed political suicide by voting against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was driven out of his party. Crozier, who served about a year by appointment, died without leaving a single mark by which his brief senatorial career can be remembered. Caldwell resigned after two years' service to escape investigation.

Harvey, although he had been governor of his state and had made a fairly good reputation as such, made a very insignificant senator, and was, after three years' service, defeated for reelection and dropped out of political life. Plumb died in office at Washington. Perkins served a brief term by appointment and is scarcely remembered as a senator. Martin served two years, and left the senate poorer in purse and with less prestige than he possessed when he went in. Baker was almost a total failure, and his crushing defeat for reelection at the hands of Burton is still warm in the memory of the people of Kansas.

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STATE AND CITY TOPICS.

Out of the 92 candy samples examined by the Massacusetts board of health, 18 were colored with deadly lead chromate.

It is said that there are in New York city not fewer than 300 fortune tellers who have developed several degrees of imposition.

Minnesota will establish a sanatorium to which county commissioners may send free indigent persons suffering from incipient consumption.

The contemplated Broadway-Courtland skyscraper, which will have almost double the number of stories in any existing New York edifice, will be 615 feet high.